THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 80.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittance can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

The New Orleans races commence today.

New Jersey values herself at $502,645,949.

New York is worried about explosive kerosene.

Dr. Speed remains postmaster of Louisville.

The piers of the St. Paul bridge are completed.

Lord Glasgow, a celebrated British turfman, is dead.

New York thinks of allowing the poor Indian to vote.

Isabella has given the name to a new bonnet in Paris.

Showy apparel is now called the "peacockery of dress."

The school property of Pennsylvania is valued at $11,000,000.

A Nashville man proposes to pay off the State debt by a lottery.

Soldier organ grinders are disappearing from Philadelphia.

There are two colored female clerks in the Treasury Department.

A train is run on a Chicago railroad with a locomotive burning oil.

Grant's trouble is severe headaches, with neuralgic pains in the neck.

The widow of the late Bishop DeLancey died in New York Wednesday.

Colored justices of the peace are to be appointed in the District of Columbia.

Tallapoosa county, Ala., will vote $250,000 to the Selma and Memphis Railroad.

Head, Williamson & Co.'s safe in Trenton, Texas, has been robbed of $10,000 in gold.

A Chicago saloon keeper, Herman Baer, has drawn $25,000 gold in a Havana lottery.

Ex-United States Senator Jones is the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa.

A young lady in Mobile is to marry a baron in Paris and a fortune of six million dollars.

Indianapolis capitalists are projecting a mammoth hotel—the Bates having been outgrown.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio is to be held at Columbus on the 23d of June next.

The new Gault House, Louisville, will be opened for the reception of guests on the fifth.

A worthy widow lady of Madison Square, New York, is said to have adopted a colored boy.

A Maryland mulatto recently eloped with a nice young white girl who was teaching him to read.

A newspaper correspondent has thirty thousand dollars worth of false imprisonment against Butler.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and his son, recently tried to assassinate the editor of the Raleigh *Standard*.

The Chinese Embassy will soon leave Paris to go to Berlin, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Italy, and Spain.

Judge S. W. Brockway, a prominent lawyer and politician of California, died in San Francisco on Tuesday.

The *Revolution* newspaper declares its mission to be "to turn everything inside out, upside down, wrong side before."

The Commercial Convention to be held in Memphis is attracting considerable attention from the press of the country.

Colonel Ely S. Parker, having resigned from the army, it is said, will at once be appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Colonel S. D. Bruce, of New York, has purchased $20,000 worth of fine stock in Lexington, Ky., in the past ten days.

Brooklyn incomes this year: Henry Ward Beecher, $21,175; H. C. Bowen, $25,444; H. B. Claflin, $350,000; J. W. Harper, $58,515.

The trouble between Belgium and France, growing out of the railroads, has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

In Crawford county, Ga., a few days since, a negro named Green Hunnicutt killed another negro, Ned Jones, for refusing to go to church.

The editor of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* has denounced Dr. N. L. Angier as a slanderer and calumniator for pronouncing that paper subsidized.

Mayor Hall, of New York, has warned people against co-operative unions, gift enterprises, dollar jewelry stores, etc., in that city as swindles.

The Sheriff of Elizabeth City, Va., has been indicted for ordering the shackles to be taken off four negroes in the Hampton jail, charged with rape.

J. W. Simonton, agent of the Associated Press, and Cooper, of the Rochester *Union*, are having a severe personal rencontre in certain Eastern papers.

The Supreme Court of the United States has granted leave for the filing of a motion for a writ of error on behalf of Twitchell, condemned to be hung in Philadelphia.

During an altercation in Howard county, Kansas, two men attacked the third for jumping a claim, and were shot and killed by him, and the latter also received wounds in the melee which proved fatal soon after.

The lawyer retained by the heirs of Anneke Jans has a good thing. Another installment of twenty-five thousand dollars has been paid him for services rendered in pegging away at the Trinity Church property in New York.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The Provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Bill to Disestablish the Irish Church.

The following resume of the bill to disestablish the Irish church is taken from the New York *Herald* of Friday:

Mr. Gladstone's proposed plan of dealing with the church question in Ireland may be stated in few sentences. The time required for settlement is to cover three separate periods. The first period will date from the passing of the act until January 1, 1871. The second period will extend from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1881. The third period is to stretch indefinitely from 1881. Directly the bill becomes a law, a commission, appointed by the crown, is to enter into the technical ownership of all the temporalities of the Irish church, and to assume all the functions now exercised by the ecclesiastical commission, which will no longer exist. Vacancies occurring during this preliminary period will be filled as formerly; but all such incumbents will hold their offices subject to the provisions of the act, and the archbishop and bishops then and so appointed will have no right to seats in the House of Lords. It is expected that during this period the church will appoint a representative body, which will fairly represent the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. By the end of this first period church and State will be fully ready for business. On the 1st of January, 1871, the Irish Church will be disestablished. Irish Archbishops and Bishops will no longer sit in the House of Lords; ecclesiastical courts will cease to exist; the Crown will appoint no more livings, and all private patronage will be a thing of the past. From that date the church will assume the character of a voluntary organization. It is not to be imagined, however, that individuals are to suffer. Every incumbent is to receive an annuity equal to the clear yearly sum he has been receiving formerly. No property is to be taken from the church which has been gifted to it from private sources since 1660, or which has no marketable value. All other property shall be taken up by the Government. The income of the Irish Church is about £700,000 sterling a year. About £7,000,000 will be given the church as compensation for the loss of its property. The Presbyterians in the shape of *Regium Donum* receive some £50,000 a year. Existing incumbents among them are to be treated like the Episcopalians. They are all to have life annuities, provided they continue to discharge their duties. In addition to this the money now given annually in aid of the widows' fund and the Belfast college, is to be represented by a sum fourteen times the amount, paid down at once. Maynooth receives some £26,000 annually. For this the Roman Catholics are to receive a sum fourteen times the amount. By the year 1881 it is expected that the separation of church and State will be complete; that the church will have fairly entered upon her new career; that the Government will have converted the church property into cash, will have met all its obligations, and will be in possession of £7,000,000 of surplus money. This surplus of £7,000,000 is to be devoted in a variety of ways to the benefit of the poor of Ireland.

Such in brief is Mr. Gladstone's bill. Passed into law it will have certain effect in reconciling the Irish people to English rule. The great lesson which the introduction of such a bill into the British Parliament reads to the world is this: That the State church system is doomed. What is about to be done for Ireland will ere many years roll past be done for Scotland, and England will follow. The revolution will sweep over not the British Isles only, but the whole continent of Europe. Nor is the time far distant when a privileged aristocracy must make up their minds to share the fate of a priviledged church.

A Sensation Over the Water—Elopement of an Irish Marquis with a Government Officer's Wife.

The English and Irish papers of a recent date contain the following account of the elopement of an Irish Marquis with the wife of a Government official in high standing:

A most extraordinary piece of scandal in high life has just come to light, namely, the elopement of the wife of Captain Vivian with the Marquis of Waterford. The gallant Captain is a lord of the Treasury and member of Parliament for Truro. For some time past a lady's name has been mentioned in connection with the partner of her flight, and her disappearance was not wholly unexpected. She left her home on Monday morning, alleging that she intended to proceed to Brighton to see her mother and would return the same evening. As, however, she failed to make her appearance, Captain Vivian proceeded to the Victoria station and there ascertained that the Marquis of Waterford and Mrs. Vivian had the previous morning taken tickets for Paris by way of Dover, accompanied by a friend. He followed them to the French Capitol and soon found the object of his search at a well known hotel. Mrs. Vivian heard of her husband's arrival and locked herself up in an inner chamber. Captain Vivian, however, succeeded in obtaining assistance and burst open the doors. He then ascertained that Mrs. Vivian had attempted to commit suicide by swallowing chloroform. The quantity taken was not, however, sufficient to cause more than partial insensibility. Captain Vivian is understood to have implored his wife to return for the sake of her children, of whom there are four, but that she peremptorily refused, although her husband assured her that her escapade should be kept a profound secret. The lady, however, remained firm in her determination not to return to the shelter of her home, but pleaded that she might be allowed to retain her youngest child. This request Captain Vivian declined to comply with, and returned to London without having encountered the Marquis of Waterford. The latter has, it is believed, caused a communication to be made to Captain Vivian that when the Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court shall have dissolved the legal ties which now prevent his marrying Mrs. Vivian, he will, as a man of honor, make her the only compensation in his power. Meantime Captain Vivian has left town, and will not return to his place in the House of Commons until his presence is required for the division on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the Irish Church.

Tennessee News.

Ten companies of the melish are to be mustered out.

The corporation expenses for the current year of Nashville are estimated at $628,480—revenue, $729,000.

Charles Robinson has been appointed one of the directors of the penitentiary.

The Tennessee and Pacific Railroad is to be completed to Lebanon in a year.

There is a big scramble over the Nashville postoffice. The principle scramblers are Enos Hopkins and Mr. Embry, the present incumbent.

So many of the militia stationed at Pulaski are sick with the measles that the three companies ordered to Nashville will not move before the 10th.

Nashville has a rooster with a third leg and a claw growing from the posterior extremity, near the hip. The fowl is two years old, and the leg and claw are large and well formed. Therefore Nashville is happy.

Jerry Barrett is prosecuting Elmsden Barrett, his brother, in a Murfreesboro court for improper intimacy with his (Jerry's) wife, during the husband's absence in the Confederate army. He wants ten thousand dollars to heal the disgrace.

The Latest Chicago Suicide—A Year of Systematic Fraud.

Of the cause of the suicide of Edward Best, confidential bookkeeper of H. M. Higgins, bookseller, Chicago, the *Times* of the 31st says:

The circumstances mentioned will be the best explained by the following letter, received a short time since by Mr. Higgins, from a well-known New York merchant:

"NEW YORK, March 19, 1869—MR. HIGGINS—*Sir:* I have had a man looking around down South, and, if reports are correct, your clerk from the South will want careful looking after. You had better examine all of his accounts and see that the footings are correct. This is strictly confidential. Yours truly, J. P. HALE."

As Mr. Best had formerly resided in Tennessee, it was plain that he was the party referred to, and a careful examination of the books, which he had been given the sole charge of, was at once commenced. The result was the discovery that most of the accounts were more or less incorrect, and, in every case where an error occurred, it was found that there was a balance against the book-keeper. Mr. Best was informed of the fact that his work was under inspection, and he professed a perfect willingness to allow the scrutiny to be carried to its utmost extent. When it was heard yesterday that Best had died by his own hand, the accounts were subjected to a still more rigid examination, the result being that discrepancies of a serious nature, extending back for nearly a year, were found to exist in nearly all of them. It was at first attempted to keep the matter quiet, out of respect to the friends of the deceased, and all parties who were consulted in the affair readily agreed to do so, but when it was soon ascertained that most of the details had already leaked out, it was seen that no good could ensue from a further suppression of the true facts in the case.

Don Piatt's Interview with a Crazy Woman.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

I was sitting one morning in a committee room of the House, with the door open, when one of these crazy women entered with the stride so peculiar to the insane. She walked to the table, and seeing the pitcher, poured out a glass and drank with eagerness the ice water. I looked at her thin, bony hands and care-worn face, that had been in its time fair and gentle, and they made my heart sick. Her eyes were blue and large, but without other expression than one of feverish insanity. Her hair, well powdered with gray, fell in disorder about her face, where every feature, every line in keeping with her strange dress, indicated a disordered mind.

After emptying the glass, she looked at it earnestly. There was a slight piece broken from the rim.

"That ain't a fit glass tumbler for Congress," she said; "I guess I'll keep it."

To this I made no response, whereupon she looked at me earnestly, and then asked abruptly:

"How much do you steal?"

The question was embarrassing, coming from a crazy woman; but as I could not get clear of her without some response, I said instantly:

"Souls of men."

"I knew it, I knew it; you're a devil—you look like a devil. Read my recommendations."

And, still grasping the glass, she fished up some well-worn papers from her pocket, and thrust them before my face.

"I tell you what I want—I want to be queen of the White House; I'll marry Grant in a minute."

I do not know how soon I might have been committed to this wild proposition, had not the considerate Sterling come to my rescue by asking me in a loud voice if I did not want to see the President; that he was on the floor of the House.

"Grant?" cried my crazy visitor. "I'm bound to see him. Here, give me my papers;" and still holding to the glass, formerly the property of the United States, she hurried away.

The President's Latest Batch of Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following nominations were sent in today: Emil Golchester, Consular Agent to Bremen; George W. Lynn, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Kentucky; B. T. Wagenseler, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania; John S. Nixon, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Kentucky; T. J. Rollins, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Maine; Wm. A. Arnold, Receiver of Public Moneys, Central City, Colorodo; B. P. Masson, Register of Land Office, Humboldt, Kansas; E. W. Babcock, Surveyor General for Kansas; Levi L. Lake, Agent of Blackfeet and neighboring Indians.

The following were nominated as postmasters:

J. M. Belknap, Santa Clara, Cal.; Thomas E. McClelland, Cheyenne; Robert Fisher, Dallas, Texas; Robert N. Mills, Bryan, Texas; William H. Stellville, Humboldt, Tenn.; Alfred Feely, Gebtown, S. C.; J. J. Speed, Louisville, Ky.; Henry W. Logan, Lancaster, Pa.; John W. Harris, Lockhaven, Pa.; Enos Hawlep, Muncy, Pa.; Wm. H. Dickey, Kittanning, Pa.; J. H. Coggswell, Titusville, Pa.; James Hall, Oconto, Wis.; H. M. Reddington, Elyria, Ohio; J. S. Coe, Nowalk, Ohio; J. A. Rathburn, Mystic Bridge, Conn.; J. W. Keating, Shreveport, La.; F. A. Munson, Savannah, Ill.; J. R. Blackwell, Letchfield, Ill.

A Damaging Exposure.

One Hannah Tyler, holding a clerkship at Washington, indites a letter to the New York *Independent* respecting the women employes of the Government in Washington. The writer deliberately charges that hundreds of women are employed as clerks who are not needed, and, if they were needed, are entirely unfit for the positions they fill. She also says it is notorious that some of the women are the paramours of members of Congress, who keep them, as well as the other useless and superfluous female clerks, in office at the expense of the Government. Her letter closes as follows:

"Congress or the President ought to afford us some protection, if they allow us to occupy offices. We ought not to be insulted by having the paramours and mistresses of members of Congress forced upon us, and be obliged to tolerate their society day by day. Let Mr. Boutwell clean out the riff-raff and pollution of his department. Let him appoint moral and competent women; then let us be paid according to our merits. Such is the earnest prayer of every honest woman-clerk.

HANNAH TYLER.

Andrew Johnson and the Gubernatorial Canvass.

Nashville special Courier-Journal.]

It is definately ascertained that Johnson is stoutly opposed to the Democratic gubernatorial canvass, with the franchise law left as it is by the Supreme Court, and the Radical ranks presenting an undivided front. Defeat he thinks, under the circumstances, would badly damage the Conservative cause, and possibly put off enfranchisement for two or three years. One object of his forthcoming addresses is intended more as a sort of review or vindication of his Presidential career, than as campaign speeches. If there is any possible chance of Conservative success, however, in a direct canvass, Johnson is bound to give his stump efforts a direction that will have a direct and telling effect. A few weeks will determine whether or not there will be a canvass.

Seventy-five men recently took Lancaster, the murderer of Dr. Gatewood, from the Brownsville, Ky., jail, and executed him.

The Hanlons are turning summersaults in Richmond.

MEDICAL.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

Fever and Ague,

And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS STOMACH BITTERS,

RELIEVES COLIC and FLUX!

CURES COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES THE WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

Strengthens THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck, Or Elsewhere.

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair, OR ALLOPECIA,

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

210 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. H. WILKERSON & CO.,
O. W. JONES & CO.

CLOTHING.

SPROULE & McCOWN,

Manufacturers and Dealers

EXCLUSIVELY IN

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Are now receiving the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

SPRING SUITS

Ever brought to this market.

Having our own Manufactory at New York, and ample means to take every advantage of the market, we

CAN and WILL

—SELL AT—

NEW YORK PRICES.

SPROULE & McCOWN,

NO. 221 MAIN STREET,

Under Worsham House,

mar14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

NAVIGATION.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Navigation Company

Of the South and West.

THE Office of this Company, for the District of Memphis, and of the Secretary of the Company, Mr. N. S. OTIS, is at No. 49 Madison street. feb11

HARDWARE, &C.

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR

Plows, Hoes, Chains,

Hames, Collars, Axes,

AND EVERY KIND OF

Hardware and Iron,

FROM

ALLISON BROTHERS,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ja12

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Property Owners.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 8, 1869.

GRADES have been established on the following Streets, to-wit:

Second street, from Bayou Gayoso to Bickford Line.

Third street, from Bayou Gayoso to Keel's Line.

Fourth street, from Auction street to Keel's Line.

Fifth street, from Auction street to Chelsea.

Sixth street, from Mill street to Chelsea.

Randolph Road, from Johnson's avenue to New Raleigh Road.

Mill street, from Randolph road to Second street.

Greenlaw street, from Randolph road to Bayou Gayoso.

Saffarans street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.

Looney street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.

Kerr street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.

Chelsea street, from Randolph road to Second street.

Johnson's avenue, from Bayou Quimby to Manassas street.

Keel street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.

Jefferson street, from Orleans' to Lauderdale streets.

Profiles of the above streets have been filed in the Mayor's office, and all parties interested are notified to examine them and report any objections they may have thereto to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, within thirty days from this date. J. H. HUMPHREYS,

mar3 City Engineer.

Ordinance.

Be it ordained, etc., That the premises described in the correspondence of the Sanitary Sergeant of the Metropolitan Police and known as "Rodger Row," owned by Alexander Ferguson and Joseph Chambers, and referred to in the Mayor's message of March 19, 1869, be and is hereby declared a nuisance, and the proper authorities ordered to abate the same, so that any danger of the spread of small-pox, now prevailing in that neighborhood, may be avoided.

Approved March 29, 1869.

JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

Attest: L. B. RICHARDS, City Register.

mar31

MANUFACTURERS.

SOUTHERN

Hoop-Skirt Manufactory.

193 1-2 Main st., Near Washington.

I HAVE now ready the largest assortment of the popular jointless skirts, comprising every fashionable style and every length and circumference. These skirts, excelling ing in elasticity and lightness all skirts brought to the Trade, are manufactured in the Southern Hoop-skirt Manufactory only, are patented, and have printed on the belts the firm name. I recommend them especially to merchants and peddlers to sell a first-class skirt. Special sizes made to order. Pannier Bustles in every size.

mar23 LOUIS LANGE.

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

Dr. Russell, No. 42 North Court Street, North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869:

CAPITAL STOCK, One Hundred Thousand Dollars—all paid up in cash.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and in hands of Agents and others	$ 162,868 91
Real estate, unencumbered	14,313 07
Bonds and stocks owned by Company	212,279 37
Debts of the Company, secured by mortgage	401,619 17
Debts otherwise secured	358,561 00
Debts for Premiums	847,420 67
All other securities	3,172,431 00
	$5,170,500 17

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 90,000 00
" in suspense	2,000 00
All other claims against Company	57,600 00
	$149,600 00

Sworn and subscribed to by
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEO. SNIFFER, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore said Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,

Managers of the

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH,

18 Knickerbocker Building,

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to the Controller of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869, Pursuant to the Statute of said State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the "Continental Insurance Company," incorporated in 1862, and located at No. 102 Broadway, in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$ 500,000 00
The Surplus on the first day of January, 1869	1,566,854 10
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	$2,066,854 10—$2,066,854 10

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in St. Nicholas Bank, N. Y.	$ 106,080 12
Cash in office	1,259 52
Loans on State Stocks and Bonds of the United States and of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, payable on demand. (The market value of Securities pledged exceeding $262,450 00.)	271,800 00
	$ 379,196 63—$ 379,139 63
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $2,028,800, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing. (Interest at 7 per cent.)	719,150 00
United States and New York Bonds, and Bank Stock	675,700, 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, No. 102 Broadway and No. 1 Pine Street, N. Y.	175,000 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, Corner Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn	62,500 00
Interest actually due and unpaid	21,012 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued	31,642 07
Rents accrued	2,600 00
Total Assets	$2,066,854 10

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid	None
Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment	$ 57,900 00
Dividends on Capital, declared and due, and unpaid	1,679 00
Dividends on Scrip, declared unclaimed and unpaid	40,500 00
Scrip ordered redeemed and yet unclaimed	33,039 00
All other existing Claims against the Company	Nothing
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$133,108 00—$133,108 00

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is about $25,000, but will not, as a general rule, exceed $5,000.

The Company have no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, it being the intention of the Company to distribute its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than $5,000 by a single fire.

A certified copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation, accompanied a previous statement.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss
STATE OF NEW YORK.

George T. Hope, President, and Cyrus Peck, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Continental Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Continental Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO., Agents,

18 Knickerbocker Building,

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERIOR SEED CORN

FOR SALE BY

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

mar5 210 Front.

For Rent.

TO a good tenant, that Comfortable and Conveniently Located Dwelling House, corner of Wellington and Vance streets, recently occupied by Major G. V. Rambeaut. Apply to

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

mar4 270½ Front street.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY

GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

VANCE & CO.,

261 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, at New York Prices, ALWAYS.

mar5

SPRING IMPORTATION

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Blondes, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

feb25

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the Henderson county Land Sale of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869,

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 1st of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

Cheap Mules

BY

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

mar4tw 210 Front.

For Sale at a Bargain.

I am authorized to sell Two Fine Cottage residences, situated on Hill street, between Alabama and Mosby streets. Sold on account of owners leaving the city for their health. If not sold on or before the

15th Day of April, 1869,

They will be sold on that day, at public auction For terms apply to C. N. MARTIN.

mar14 48 North Court Street.

GROCERIES.

A. S. BALDWIN'S

CASH FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

Southeast

Corner Second and Madison Streets.

I am prepared to furnish families with

STRICTLY CHOICE GROCERIES

At the lowest prices, as I sell for CASH ONLY.

Having had five years experience as an attache of the late firm of J. N. Oliver & Co., I believe I know how to keep a Family Grocery. Give me a trial.

feb27 A. S. BALDWIN.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Mercer, Ware & Talley has this day dissolved.

Mercer & Ware are authorized to wind up the business of the old firm. They can be found at 230 Front street. Office over James' store, where they will be glad to see all their old friends and serve them as heretofore.

MERCER & WARE.
Successors of Mercer, Ware & Co.

April 1, 1869. apr1

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

OFFICE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 MADISON STREET,
MEMPHIS, March 22, 1869.

THE Annual Election, by the stockholders, for seven Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company,

Wednesday, April 7th, 1869,

From 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

mar23 R. P. READ, Secretary.

MECHANICAL.

JOSEPH J. POWERS,

IRON BRIDGE BUILDER,

Memphis, Tenn.,

IS prepared to construct IRON BRIDGES and IRON ROOFS, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

feb13

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times; give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, height of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Chickasaw prices. *Ire rear of No. 62* Jefferson street. JOHN REID,

mar24 Carpenter and Builder

UNDER COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Jefferson street, is the place to have your Job Printing executed.

MAGEVNEY & ROGAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS!

Pork, Bacon, Coffee, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars,

WHISKY,

And all kinds of Box & Case Goods in our line

No. 320 Front Street, Memphis.

feb17

FOR

GAS FIXTURES AND PUMPS,

GO TO

LUNN & MALLON,

204 MAIN STREET.

feb14

GALLOWAY & ROYALL,

WORSHAM HOUSE.

BOARD, $2 PER DAY.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,

(Successors to Thomas J. Rice)

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,

DOORS, SASH and BLINDS,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front and Levee, Opposite Bradley Block,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

feb20

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of Cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.

Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja17

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 47 Wide Water Street,

(Rear of Custom House.) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENC

THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

USE B. L. Schoenbach's Bronchial and Lung Syrup, only two-five cents a bottle. Sold by J. Smith & Co., 22 Main street, agents. Use Vanderwerf's Flavoring Extracts.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S COUNTER-PAR is warranted to cure Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung Diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return empty bottle and get your money back. D. FORREST, JR., 281 Main street. Price, 25 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

WANTS.

WANTED—At 20 Main street, three salesmen, who can control trade from North Mississippi, Arkansas and all river counties. None others need apply. apr1

WANTED—Storage—Ample room for all kinds of merchandise and household goods. ELLIOTT & MILLER. Bluff block, corner Promenade and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—A few day boarders. Apply at Northwest corner Exchange and Second streets. Also, one family to occupy furnished room. fe28

LOST.

LOST—A blue lapis lazuli seal ringstone, probably lost on Madison or Main street, between Madison and Overton. Howard will be under will oblige the owner, and be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same at this office. apr3

LOST—About 10th of March, a large Pointer Dog, with large liver-colored spots on side, head and ears; short tail; answers to the name of "Heck." A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 254 Front street. mar28

LOST—On the Hernando road, 12 miles from Memphis, one four year old, mouse-colored MARE MULE, well broke to work; patch of hair off on one of her hind hips, and heels skinned. I will pay a liberal reward for her recovery, or for any information leading to it, and letter at Dismukes & Kellogg's stables, on Monroe street, between Second and Third streets, or to me at Luxahoma, Mississippi. J. R. COOK. mar24

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, No. 97 Monroe street, containing eleven rooms, two cisterns and necessary outhouses. Will be rented cheap to a prompt paying tenant. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, 94 Monroe st., containing ten rooms. To prompt paying tenants will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Four two-story brick English basement houses, containing ten rooms each, No. 98, 102, 104, 106 Fourth street, now being put in thorough repair. To responsible, prompt paying tenants will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Brick store house, with family rooms above, No. 143 Poplar street. To responsible and prompt paying parties will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—The desirable residence, 57 Linden street, corner St. Martin, comprising six rooms and kitchen, with outbuildings, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. Has a good well and cistern, and is well adapted for a boarding or dwelling house. Rent, $8 per month. Inquire on the premises, or of Edmonds & Todd, No. 366 Front Row. apr1

FOR RENT—One large store and warehouse in Elliott Block. One store on Beale street, near Market House. ELLIOTT & MILLER. mar31

TO RENT—One front office and back office to rent, No. 207 Jefferson street. Apply to Fassman, No. 20 Jefferson street. mar31

FOR RENT—An A No. 1 Residence, 375 Beale street, near Colonel R. Topp's place. House in perfect order. Apply to Commercial Hotel. mar18

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On reasonable terms, a first class boarding house, with restaurant attached, convenient to business men. Apply at Avalanche office. apr2

FOR SALE—I will sell a large, fine Family Horse—one that I can recommend. R. M. PETES, mar21 No. 17 Madison st.

FOR SALE—Madison street property. A valuable lot, situated on Madison street, near second street, 25x148 feet is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to N. Smith, 42 Madison street, office of L. Newton Hart. 28tf

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—Dr. G. M. Whitthorne will lease his place in Belmont, Fayette county, four miles from Mason's depot, for three or five years; 200 acres of open land attached. An excellent location for a physician. Terms reasonable. Address Dr. G. M. Whitthorne, Mason's depot. apr2 tf w

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HENRY G. SMITH is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at the election to be held on the 26th day of May, 1880. mar24

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching judicial election. mar24

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. ORVILLE YERGER as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May. Ledger copy. mar20

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May. mar14 J. T. SWAYNE.

SATURDAY, : : : : : : APRIL 3, 1869

GLORIOUS DAN. VOORHEES! Glorious, not only in eloquence of the highest order, not only in those genial qualities that mark the gentleman, not only in remarkable perspicacity and discrimination in thought and diction, but in the very genius of patriotism, the embodiment and incarnation of democratic principles enthroned upon the Federal Constitution as interpreted by the fathers. When it was determined by a skulking Congress to submit the proposed Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution to the Legislatures of the States, the members of which had been elected long prior to the adoption of the resolution with the amendment, and such infringement on the principles of the Constitution had not been contemplated by the people electing them, Mr. VOORHEES determined to sound the slogan and awake the people of Indiana to a sense of their peril, and the dead-fall of despotism impending over them. He left the House of Representatives, where he has a seat, (from which he was iniquitously deprived by the Radicals, but it was restored by the people,) and sought his district, to use his own language, "for the purpose of addressing them (the people) upon (what he considered) the greatest question that has ever been presented to the people of Indiana." At a meeting held at Bedford, Lawrence county, on the 20th ult., he delivered one of the most superb and eloquent and irrefragable speeches that ever fell from human lips. We have sought to make room for it, because the matters involved concern us nearly—nay, are of the most vital importance to every State, and especially the people of the States. Through the enterprise of the *Courier-Journal* this great speech was rescued from the limited sphere to which it otherwise would have been restricted. It will be remembered that the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature withdrew in a body to prevent a quorum, whereby the iniquitous amendment might be adopted, without having first reached the people. A new election was ordered to fill their places, and they were returned without opposition, the Radicals not daring to meet the question before the people. The Governor (BAKER) has called the Legislature to assemble on the 8th instant, under the plea of necessary legislation to be provided for, and if the infamous amendment should be urged, which is as certain as anything can be, unaccomplished, there will be no alternative left the Democratic members but to retire again and leave the House without a quorum. The iniquity is great that would defraud the people of a State of the right to form and express their views with regard to a violent change in the fundamental rule of the Government, whereby their liberties are imperiled and their rights destroyed. But this is in strict accordance with Radical tactics, some of them—their leaders—being clamorous now for the "reconstruction" of the three South-ern States, on the disfranchising principle, because it is pretty certain the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment cannot be secured without their co-operation. Do we not know and feel, here in Tennessee, how the intelligence and worth and property of the State may have no voice in its representation? Can we close our eyes upon the fact that the effort has been made, and is still making, to effect the same purpose in the other Southern States, under false and flimsy pretexts, but merely to strengthen the hands of Radical power? In his unanswerable speech at Bedford, Mr. VOORHEES strips the whole subject bare, and shows it up in all its deformity. We have sought in vain to satisfy ourselves with an extract. The speech is so dovetailed and thorough in all its parts, that we find it difficult to make a selection of any portion, greatly preferring that our readers should have the whole, entire and without curtailment, which we will endeavor to effect within a day or two. He alludes to the vaccination, which was confidently uttered by the Democrats but stoutly denied by the Radicals, that so soon as the Southern States should be enslaved Radicalism would turn its attention to the Northern States and subvert them to the purposes of those who sway the powers and destiny of the Federal Government. This Mr. VOORHEES traces as with a pencil of light. He exposes the rottenness of the usurping party, and if his voice fail to reach the ears and awaken the apprehensions and resistance of the people, then is their doom sealed, and the trump of GABRIEL would not resurrect them. Radicalism shrinks from the contest. If it can steal the franchise from Indiana, as from other States, it will, but will not face the question before the people.

It may not be deemed proper, ordinarily, to invite sectional comparisons, but they become legitimate for comment when drawn by our enemies. The shameless corruptions of the Radicals in power have sickened honest men of all shades of political opinion. Men in high position sell their votes and influences as openly and with as little shame as a merchant sells his wares. Personal honor is buried out of sight. A Congressman may return to his constituents, reeking with corruption; but prating "loyalty" sends him back to his seat. The fastening of crimes to his name which, years ago, would have crushed him with shame, now adds but additional luster to his record. BUTLER'S public robberies in New Orleans elected him twice to Congress and rendered him a leader in the House. FENTON is openly charged by responsible parties—and does not deny it—with receiving $20,000 for his signature while Governor of New York. He is rewarded with a seat in the United States Senate, where he busies himself in securing reforms in the revenue. Coming down to smaller men, ARNELL, of Tennessee, accepted $5,500 bribe in the School Fund matter, is straightway sent to Congress. WINFIELD JERUSALEM SMITH'S disgraceful career, during and since the war, is notorious. He obtained the bulk of the Radical vote of the District for Congress; through the corruption of BROWNLOW received a certificate of election; and the ventilation of the record in Washington, establishing him as eminently deserving of loyal consideration, he was admitted to a seat. Common fame branded T. A. HAMILTON a purloiner of sugar; and Tennessee Radicalism elected him "Congressman-at-large." His want of success at Washington was due to the meager knowledge of the "powers that be" of his antecedents. Thus we might fill columns; and it is not surprising that such intense Radicals as DON PIATT, who strikes out squarely from the shoulder, should write:

"A distinguished statesman, lately recalled to public life after an absence of twelve years, said to me not long since: 'Those Southern fellows were very unreasonable and troublesome, but they would not steal.' The Government is run on stealings, and fraud rots its foundations. The Southern soldiers marched without pay, and fought with poor food, and slept without tents, and sometimes without blankets. Every soldier of the Government cost us a million, through the frauds of contractors and the stealings of officials. We build on property, and take pride in display. We are blest with a civilization that makes our Government a vast machine to crush the poor and build up the rich."

A comparison more damaging to Radicals—a commentary more crushing to its own partisans, could scarcely be made. It is a compliment to the honor, integrity, patriotism and heroic endurance of the Southern people, before which charges of "rebel" become harmless. But it is simply truth. As the "distinguished" statesman said, Southern Congressmen may have been somewhat "unreasonable and troublesome, but they would not steal." There were no Southern FENTONS and BUTLERS in those days, and the Radical Southerner had not been breathed into political life. Southern politicians were ambitious; but their's was an ambition above dollars and cents. Their education taught that public men whose favors, like those of courtesans, went to the highest bidder, were more fittingly bestowed in penitentiaries than legislative halls. But the practice is reversed. Political sin sends men to jail; corruption puts them in office. When Southern statesmen had a voice in the National councils corruption in high places was comparatively unknown. It came in vogue with Radicalism, and with Radicalism will end.

WE are inclined to think more favorably of Tennessee Radical politicians since GRANT'S election. They now show a truly commendable regard for the wishes of the people. Nearly all are begging the Government to exile them four years in foreign lands. If the President answer their prayers, a long suffering people will hold him in grateful remembrance. These fellows have done so many discreditable things that they shrink from longer facing the people. Their desire to put oceans between them and their homes should be put to their credit. It is one of the few worthy impulses that ever moved them, and we hope it will move them too far away to return. We shall miss them, but the reflection that our loss is the country's gain, will assuage our grief.

SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI.

A Gossipy Letter about Affairs Down the Railroad.

SARDIS, MISS., April 2, 1869.

Contrary to my anticipations when last I wrote you, I am still here. But, I'm going away soon, and when you again hear from me I shall in all probability be "on the wing" or far away from the scenes and comforts of "Malvern" and surroundings. "Juniata" of ante-war memory, where Swayne had a flourishing plantings were undertaken to be raised from sixteen geese *allgoanders*—and Gabe Wells made a splendid crop of peas by planting four bushels on a quarter! An acre of ground, from which a whole gallon were gathered in the fall. Juniata, with all its happy memories and associations, is now the only profitable freedman's bureau that has been organized since you and I were boys. Well, more of this hereafter.

I did not expect to write to you so soon again, but the morning is uncomfortably cool and the Mount Carbon coal looks so cheering in the room where Everitt, Davis, Norris, Moore, Topp, Bridgeland, Sam Tate (for he would not be himself without the *same* prefacing the *sale*), and Ellis and others made speeches one night last winter till three o'clock in the morning, that I can't help sitting down a while, and as I detest idleness, I concluded the moments would be well spent in again making my obeisance to the AVALANCHE readers. Do you know that as long as I have lived here, and as much of the ups and downs as I have seen among these people, some of them don't even know me yet by any other name than Rip Van Winkle. But what of that? Its a good name, and if the State is reconstructed before I change my mind I think I'll petition to have it confirmed "in fee simple to me and my heirs forever." The question is asked me often, "why don't Gallaway *print* some agricultural items?" I don't keep Gallaway, and as the AVALANCHE *does*, I leave you to answer. Farmers read the paper, and some of them read everything in it till they can repeat whole columns of advertisements; so it seems "to a man upta tree" that such items would be quite as acceptable as an entire supper of politics. Speaking of suppers "reminds me of a little story"—*no?* I mean a nice little supper (and not such a little one either) gotten up last night at the Verandah Hotel, by one of your Memphis friends now sojourning here. Colonel C. Nourse, your next door neighbor, invited a party of gentlemen to meet him at the Verandah at half-past eight. Every fellow went (one about my size among them), and finding the Surgeon on hand, we expected a consultation on amputation or dissection or something of the sort, and we were not disappointed, only each took a part. I found Judge Henderson, Dr. Ellis, Messrs. Brady, McMurray, Kirk, Brown, Sanders and Fuller, of New York, on hand fully prepared for any emergency. Indeed, from what transpired subsequently, I think they were *a little more than prepared*.

Anecdotes were related and enjoyed with a relish rarely excelled, and at a proper hour "Charley Richards" announced a change in the programme, and we were escorted into the spacious dining-room of the Verandah and seated at a table that fairly groaned under a load of the most tempting viands ever spread before hungry mortals. Fresh fish, oysters stewed a very fine, broiled and luscious venison steaks and mutton chops, celery, and sundry other dishes, topped off with cake, and all prepared by the fair hands of a lady, were spread before us in abundance; and, besides coffee, there were other aids to the process of swallowing and digesting, clear and sparkling as diamonds themselves. *Then* the surgeon's powers were brought into play, and the entire party not only took lessons, but from the voracity and rapidity with which the dissecting was conducted, an observer would have concluded that we were not long in learning as much about the business as Ellis knew himself.

The supper was a *recherche* affair out and out, and was enjoyed with a hugeness which no doubt did good to the hearts of Colonel Nourse and Charley Richards while it was going on. Anecdotes were related, toasts drank, responses made and all went pleasantly till the ticking of the little time-pieces warned us that next day was not far off, and we parted, each for his respective quarters. It was, indeed, one of the nicest suppers I have enjoyed in a long, long time, and if you had been there it would have been complete, but as you were not, I did my "level best" to represent you creditably. Nourse will tell you when he sees you that the AVALANCHE suffered no discredit so far as the eating was concerned.

It is nearly train time now and I must close, in order to get this in the the mail, so, "Yours in haste," as usual,

RIP VAN WINKLE.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Prohibitory Liquor Bill—State Debt to be Funded—Heavy Briberies Reported.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 2.—The Senate rejected the House bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands.

A bill is before the Senate to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than five gallons, except on the certificate of a physician, and then not less than a quart is to be sold. The Judiciary Committee recommended its passage, but the report was not adopted. A motion will be made in the morning to reconsider.

The House this evening, by a vote of thirty-four to eighteen, passed a bill to fund the State debt. The matter has been discussed for the past two days. It is generally understood that parties interested in its funding have paid about two hundred thousand dollars to members to secure their influence. Brooks, of Phillips, who was the Ajax of the measure, is said to have received one hundred thousand dollars.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, April 2—10:20 p.m.—The adjournment question was settled to-day by the House withdrawing its amendment to the Senate resolution for a recess, and passing the resolution as it came to the House—fixing adjournment *sine die* for the 10th. A motion to reconsider and lay on the table was carried; so the resolution is now beyond the reach of either House.

The Funding bill was reported from the House to the Senate this morning, and discussed this evening. The discussion will be continued to-morow.

The Governor transmitted a letter from J. L. Hodges, penitentiary contractor, protesting against the action of the Senate in not appointing some one to receive the penitentiary on the 1st instant. No action was taken on it.

The river is falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Fort Gibson, from Cincinnati. Business lively.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

River and Steamboats—The Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

CAIRO, April 2.—Coosa, from Memphis to Evansville, 5 p.m.; R. E. Lee, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, 2a.m.; Mohawk, from New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 p.m.; Darling, from Memphis to Cincinnati, 6 p.m.; Norman, from Evansville to Memphis, 9 p.m.; Lizzie Gill, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 p. m.; Marble City, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, 9 p.m.

The river rose ten inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

The fire last evening did not spread beyond the Queen City boarding house, which was entirely destroyed. Loss, fifteen hundred dollars. No insurance.

NASHVILLE.

The Railroad from Decatur to Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—The projected railroad from Decatur to Montgomery, Alabama, was let out to contract yesterday, and the work will begin immediately. The contractors are principally Northern capitalists. The road passes through one of the richest mineral regions in the country. A large number of practical Pennsylvanians have invested largely in the lands along the line of this road.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad Bonds—Banking and Currency—The Tobacco Tax—Cuban Affairs—Internal Revenue and Postal Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad at their session this morning received the rest of the papers required from the Treasury Department as relating to the recent issuance of bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Several documents were read on both sides, and the Committee then adjourned to next Tuesday, to allow time for printing all the evidence for their use.

The session of the Committee on Banking and Currency was mainly occupied in listening to the statements of the Comptroller of the Currency and Mr. Finkelbury.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was sent for this morning, to appear before the Senate's Finance Committee, in order that the Committee might obtain his views relative to the proposed change in the tax on tobacco, as embodied in the House bill now before the Senate.

Dispatches from Admiral Hoff, commanding the West India squadron, say that a proclamation was issued on the 24th ultimo by the Captain General of Cuba, relative to the blockade runners, or vessels seized in Spanish waters, or upon the free seas, near the Island, having cargoes of men, arms, ammunition, or material that may in any way contribute to ferment or produce insurrection in the provinces, whatever may be their point of proceeding or destination, and after a previous examination of their papers and registers, they will be in effect considered enemies to the teritory and treated as pirates, and in accordance with the ordinance of the navy, all persons that shall be apprehended or are apprehended in such vessels, in whatever number they may be, will be immediately shot. Admiral Hoff says it is thought that the Spanish Government will immediately dissolve the act, and that it will be found that the commander of the Andalusia has exceeded his instructions or acted on his own responsibility.

The following nominations were made to-day of Collectors of Internal Revenue: E. W. McGill, for the Sixth District of Tennessee; J. A. Galbreath, for the First District of Tennessee. For Assessors of Internal Revenue; Rev. Charles W. Pierce, for the First District of Alabama; A. P. Shattock, for the Third District of Mississippi; B. J. Jaubert (negro), for the First District of Louisiana; James O'Brien, for the First District of Tennessee; R. E. Camp, Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; J. F. Foster, Collector for the First District of Alabama, and R. M. Smith, Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee. To be Postmasters: Robert S. Kendrick at Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. D. Fisher, Jackson, Miss.; Arthur J. Eggleston, Columbus, Miss.; and J. L. Wofford, Corinth, Miss.

Mr. Hubbard argued before the Supreme Court to-day in the Twitchell case, but no decision will be given until Monday.

Two justices of the peace for the District of Columbia, nominated yesterday, are negroes.

B. F. Joubut, nominated for assessor in Louisiana, and C. M. Wilder as postmaster at Columbia, South Carolina, are also negroes.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of George Earl, of Maryland, as first Assistant Postmaster General, *vice* Skinner, removed.

General Longstreet's nomination was discussed without any result. He will be confirmed by six majority.

General Howard continues in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. He has reduced his force largely, and intends advancing education in the South, and to appoint one superintendent of education in each State.

Secretary Boutwell has given official notification, that the interest coupons, payable May 1st, will now be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

RICHMOND.

Governor Wells Re-instated—Military Changes.

RICHMOND, VA., April 2.—General O. S. Webb assumed command to-day and issued an order reinstating Governor Wells. Colonel Stowe has been appointed Adjutant General of the Department.

Forty-First Congress---First Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. Rice reported a bill to extend the time for the completion of the first section of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, and asked immediate action on it, which was objected to.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the settlement of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to, or taken by the United States authorities in the States in rebellion during the late war. It provides that all claims for those stores actually furnished to the United States within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, and received for by the proper officers receiving the same, or which may have been furnished them for use without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General or Commissary General of Subsistence, respectively, accompanied by such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts, and it shall be the duty of those officers to cause such claims to be examined, and upon such examination to decide what seems due thereon; provided no claim shall be allowed except for property designated as Quartermaster or commissary stores, which the United States had the use of, unless due proof shall be produced of such conduct or of such speech of the party from whom such stores were taken, or received as shall establish the fact of his loyalty during the late rebellion. It is further provided that the Quartermaster General or Commissary General shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, submit to the House of Representatives a report of every claim by them allowed, together with the evidence filed in support thereof, and the whole number and amount of claims examined and rejected, and the whole number and amount of claims filed and not examined, and no claim so allowed shall be paid until the money shall be appropriated by Congress.

The last section provides that all such claims for Quartermaster and Commissary stores must be filed within two years from the enactment of this bill or be forever barred.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill relative to the coinage of gold and silver, with a view to promote uniformity in currency among nations.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides for the establishment of a new standard for fineness and weight for the United States coinage, and being identical with the bill reported from the Finance Committee last year.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Harlan from the Committee on Indian Affairs, offered several amendments providing for the organization of a Board of ten Commissioners, to be elected for their intelligence and philanthropy, to supervise and control the disbursements of appropriations for Indian purposes, which were modified on the motion of Mr. Pessenden, so as not to give the Commissioners absolute control, but only a joint control with the Interior Department under the direction of the President, and was then agreed to and the bill passed. At 3:30 p.m., the Senate went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced to prevent vexatious land litigations. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The joint resolution to purchase or lease suitable premises in New York for the staff department of the army, etc., was passed. Also, for the erection of Government buildings at Fort Fallen, Dacotah, with amendments.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for to-morrow.

The Election Committee reported that S. T. Hays is entitled *prima facie* to the seat from the Third South Carolina District, and notice was given of action on the report next Tuesday.

The House then took up the Covode contested case, but no action was reached.

The Committee on Elections had under consideration the other South Carolina cases.

The debate on the question occupied the whole day's session, but was devoid of any feature or incident of public interest. Finally Mr. Paine moved to recommit the whole subject, with instructions to report on the merits of the case, which was agreed to, and after some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Cotton dull without decided change. Superfine flour, $5@6 10, closing 5c lower. Whisky nominal. Corn, 88@94c. Rice dull; Carolina, 8¼@9¼c. Coffee dull. Cuba sugar, 12@12¾c. Molasses dull. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower.

Dry Goods—Dry goods are dull and inactive. Brown sheetings, 15½@16½c. Printing cloths are held at 7⅞@8. Prints, 11⅜c, for American and Amoskeag, and 12½ for Pacific and Sprague's.

Money—The market closed at 7 per cent. on call, with commissions of 1-16 bid for to-morrow. Sterling nominally unchanged. Gold weaker. It opened at 132, and closed at 131¾. Clearances, $90,000,000. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to anticipate the May coupons, but no official notification has been received at the Sub-Treasury. Tennessee bonds weak; old, 65½; new, 64½@64¾.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Cotton—receipts to-day, 2,363 bales; for the week, 11,531 bales. Exports to-day, 2,909 bales; week's, foreign, 18,322 bales; coastwise, 2,335 bales. Stock, 126,938 bales. Sales to-day, 800 bales; week's sales, 70,800 bales. The demand to-day was limited and prices declined ¼c; middling, 28½c. Gold, 132. Sterling, 41¾; commercial, 40@40½; New York sight bills, ¼@½ premium. Flour firmer; superfine, $5 62½; XX, $6 10; XXX, $6 35. Corn firmer; white, 77½@78c; yellow, 80c. Oats advanced, 70c. Bran, $1 15. Hay firm, $27. Pork firmer, $33. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17¼ @17½c. Lard dull; tierces, 18¼@18½c; keg, 20@20½c. Sugar dull; common, 11c; prime, 14c. Molasses steady; prime, 70c. Whisky dull and nominal, 86@95c. Coffee quiet; fair, 14¾@15¼c; prime, 17@17½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn, 84@86c. Whisky, 91c. Pork, $31 50. Bulk shoulders, 12½c; sides, 14½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13¼c; rib sides, 16¼c. Lard, 18c. Hams, 18@19c. Molasses, 80@85c. Sugar, 14@16. Wheat, dull, $1 35. Barley, $1 75. Cotton dull, 27c. Rye, $1 42. Coffee firm, 20@25c. Potatoes, 70@75c per bushel. Eggs higher, 22c. Butter scarce at 40@45c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Tobacco active. Sales 250 hhds. at $4 75@14. Pork, $32. Lard, 18½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 17@17½c. Bulk shoulders, 13c; sides, 16@16¼c. Flour, $5 50@6. Corn, 62 @64c. Oats, 50@53c. Groceries unchanged.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Flour, $4@4 50. Wheat, $1 45@1 50. Corn, 66@70c. Oats, 58@60c. Rye, $1 26@1 28. Barley, $1 80. Whisky, 89c. Sugar, 13½@15¼c. Molasses, 70@80c. Pork, $30 50@32. Bacon—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16¾@17¾c. Hams, 18@19c. Lard, 18c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Flour, $5 50@6 30. Wheat, $1 06. Corn, 52½c. Oats, 35c. Rye, $1 20¾. Barley, $1 58@1 60. Highwines, 87c. Sugar, 14@16c. Molasses, $1@1 05. Bulk shoulders, 12c. Hams, 15½@16. Lard, 18c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 2.—Consols, closed at 92¾ to 93. 5-20s, 83¾.

FRANKFORT MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—United States 5-20's closed at 87½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton flat; uplands, 12¼@12¾d; Orleans, 12¼@12¾d. Sales 8,000 bales.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FLAHERTY—The friends and acquaintances of Patrick Flaherty are requested to attend the funeral of his wife, Ellen Flaherty, from his residence, 96 Second street, corner of Winchester, to-morrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW FIRM.

J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company.
B. F. WHITE, Jr., Late of Carpenter & White, Agts. Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Company.
N. S. OTIS, McMahon & Otis.

J. G. LONSDALE & CO.,

General Agents

ST. LOUIS

Mutual Life Insurance Co

Office, 43 Madison Street, Memphis.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of J. G. Lonsdale & Co., as Agents of the above-named Company, for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

J. G. LONSDALE,
B. F. WHITE, Jr.
N. S. OTIS.

Memphis, Tenn., April 2, 1869. apr2

PATENTS.

MAGNOLIA

Washing Machine.

THIS Machine has proved itself, at every trial with other Machines, to be the best

WASHING MACHINE

Ever produced. It has never yet failed to give entire satisfaction to all persons who have tried its merits, and we

Guarantee it to do all or even more than we claim for it.

All persons are respectfully invited to call at the

MAGNOLIA LAUNDRY

No. 44 Monroe Street,

Where these Machines can be seen in full operation. For sale by

ATWOOD & ANDERSON,
mar14 300 Main Street.

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, } ss.
Western District of Tennessee, }

This is to give notice that on the 23d day of March, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

W. E. DICKERSON,

Of Fulton, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 490 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock, a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of March, A. D. 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

NOTICES.

Notice.

HAVING this day disposed of my entire interest in the firm of Bayliss, Everitt & Co. the United States coinage, and being identical with the bill reported from the Finance Committee last year.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Harlan from the Committee on Indian Affairs, offered several amendments providing for the organization of a Board of ten Commissioners, to be elected for their intelligence and philanthropy, to supervise and control the disbursements of appropriations for Indian purposes, which were modified on the motion of Mr. Pessenden, so as not to give the Commissioners absolute control, but only a joint control with the Interior Department under the direction of the President, and was then agreed to and the bill passed. At 3:30 p.m., the Senate went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

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New Advertisements.

MEDICAL.

Annual Announcement

—OF THE—

Atlanta Medical College.

Session of 1869.

FACULTY:

Willis F. Westmoreland, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Paul F. Eve, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
John G. Westmoreland, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
William S. Armstrong, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Special and Microscopic.
W. N. Miller, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
Peter F. Westmoreland, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
Jesse Boring, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
William Goodman, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Louis H. Orme, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery with Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Edwin S. Ray, M. D., Professor of Pharmacy and Toxicology.
John T. Johnson, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Robert F. Greene, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
R. D'Alvigny, M. D., Curator.

Ticket for the Session.....$130 00
Matriculation Ticket.....5 00
Ticket for Dissection.....10 00
Diploma.....25 00

Board in good families and private boarding houses, from $15 to $20 per month.

The Course of Lectures will begin on Monday, the third of May next, and continue four months.

For further information, address the Dean,

S. C. L. Redwine, Secretary Board of Trustees;
W. Armstrong, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty;
Joseph Thompson, President Board of Trustees;
Jesse Boring, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Atlanta, Ga., March 23, 1869. apr2

LARD.

REFINED

Family Lard

PACKED BY

PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati.

Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.

Packed 3 lb., 5 lb., 10 lb. Caddies, 60 lb. Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard. Send for Price List. apr2

BANKS.

The Bank of California.

San Francisco.

CAPITAL, - $5,000,000, Gold.
SURPLUS, - 1,200,000, do.

Agencies.

VIRGINIA CITY, GOLD HILL, AUSTIN, WHITE PINE, RUBY CITY, *Idaho.* *NEVADA.*

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THIS BANK AND AGENCIES.

FUNDS deposited with us for investment in Farming Lands, City or other property on the Pacific Coast, will be paid by Telegraph or otherwise in any part of California, Oregon, Idaho, and in the Mining Districts of Nevada, through the Bank and Agencies as above, on the most favorable terms.

LEES & WALLER,

Bankers,

And Agents for the BANK OF CALIFORNIA in New York. apr2

COKE.

GREAT REDUCTION.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST FUEL.

D

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SATURDAY, : : : : : APRIL 3, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.
Scruggs House, Corinth, Miss.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and lend energies to meet the ever growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

A few boarders wanted at the French Boarding House, 79 Jefferson street. 1w

Immense attraction in gents' hats at Francisco & Wiggin's, Peabody Hotel. 3t

Sea Island and bleached domestics at extraordinary bargains, by M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner Adams. tf

King of the West Washer and Wringer for sale by H. Weller & Co., No. 13 and 15 Monroe street. 2w

Men's British half hose, $4 50 per dozen, worth $6, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.—New spring goods just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s Southern Palace, 332 Main street. 4t

PERSONAL.—Mr. N. J. Wiggin, of Francisco & Wiggin, has returned from the East, where he has been purchasing an elegant stock of goods for the spring trade.

CHALLENGE OF ARMS.—The joust of arms between Monsieur A. Veaudemont, the great French swordsman, and Professor L. P. Lane, well known professor of the art, will take place at the French Garden, near Fort Pickering, on Monday afternoon next at three o'clock. A splendid programme has been arranged for the occasion, and seats put up for five hundred people. The affair will be one of the most interesting ever seen in Memphis. The judges are appointed and the time on the ground. Admission twenty-five cents.
3t J. N. ETCHEVARNE, Proprietor.

The "Beauty" at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

See the King wash before you buy a washing machine. Only $25 00 with the Gipson Wringer. 2w

White oak and dry ash wood at W. W. C. Miller's, near the corner of Causey and Vance streets. 1w

Printed Irish linen very cheap at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

COAL.—Just received new stock best Pittsburg coal; also a lot of the celebrated Cannell coal, the best parlor and cooking coal in the world.
BIGLEY, MELLERSH & Co.,
South Court and Main streets.

All colors silk fringe, colored satin and new styles dress buttons at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

A MEMPHIS PIONEER.—One of the pioneers of Memphis was Carpenter Charles Stewart, a name many of our old citizens will well remember. Tidings have reached his friends of his death at Houston, Texas, on the 19th of March, in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. Stewart spent the last twenty years of his life in Texas. He resided in Memphis many years, and was a warm supporter of the late Governor Jones, and in that gentleman's contest with Polk he, on one occasion, took the stump against the latter in person. His Texas neighbors speak highly of his upright life and Christian deportment.

A novel style of ventilating hat introduced this day by Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

10-4 bleached sheeting fifty cents per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

J. H. Loewenstine & Bros.', Clay Building, not to be under-sold, 10-4 sheeting, 45c. worth 60c; 1000 packages best Sprague and Merrimack cambric prints, 12½c. 4t

Lawn Dale 4-4 bleached domestic, at fifteen cents per yard, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

King of the West Washer and Wringer will remove all stains and streaks from clothing. 2w

A FOOT NOTE.—"Foot it on the light fantastic toe," says the poet, and the numerous calls, in and about the city just now, give ample opportunities to do so. But if you have a corn on your foot—twinging and torturing as if a red hot bullet were lying in your shoe—the poet's command "to foot it," comes in vain. You could as readily foot a long bill with "nary red" in your pocket. Youth and beauty, curls and coral lips, graceful forms and flashing eyes, are shivering in bewitching maze, and you are condemned by that corn on your foot, not to foot it with the rest. The provoking beauties murmur: "Why don't you dance, Mr. Smith?" and you are compelled to get up an exercising smile and fib out an excuse for not dancing, when every fibre of your system is longing to do—if that corn would let you. Why be a slave to a corn? Dr. Lane is in the city. He has skill and experience. He will set such a prisoner as you free, and send you off dancing as merry as the merriest. Then go to Dr. Lane and receive ease, freedom and enjoyment.

The Fifth avenue silk hat, a perfect gem, at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Dress goods twenty-five cents per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Dress trimmings, notions, hosiery, handkerchiefs, etc., etc., just received at Mayell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

SEED POTATOES.—Two hundred barrels pink eye potatoes for sale cheap. Address box 6 Bay, corner Front and Union streets. tf

Ladies' white cotton hose, $1 75 per dozen, worth $3, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

COTTON CASE ARBITRATION.

Dispute Between a Buyer and Seller Settled.

Decision of the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

A cotton case of considerable interest was decided yesterday by the arbitration committee of the Chamber of Commerce. It appears that on the 28th ultimo, Jones Brothers, of Madison street, sold to John B. Leech, a cotton broker, on Front street, a lot of 136 bales of cotton, which, after baring, the buyer refused to receive and pay for, on the ground that the second samples did not come up with the original. Jones Brothers then applied to the Chamber of Commerce for arbitration in the matter, with the result as given below. Several witnesses were examined whose testimony we omit as unimportant, the main points being given in the respective statements of Messrs. Jones Brothers and Mr. Leech. Messrs. Jones Brothers' statement is as follows:

STATEMENT OF JONES BROS.

Jones Brothers sold Messrs. Leech & Carver, on March 26th, a lot of cotton, repurchased by Mr. Leech that the sample had been on the table several weeks, and had doubtless improved in appearance. To-day Mr. Leech sent for us and contended that the cotton did not come up; that he supposed there were only five or six bales of a certain description, whereas it turned out that there were a much larger number stated to Mr. Leech that we did not sell the cotton to come up to the samples, and proposed to call in Mr. Goodwyn and abide what he might say in the premises. We then proposed to reduce prices somewhat if it would satisfy him, and which he also refused. We then replied that if he would agree to nothing, we suggested we would be compelled to take samples and sell or ship the cotton, and he returned both sets of samples to us.

We state further, that we undertook no special comparison of the samples while in Mr. Leech's room to determine whether the samples drawn by Mr. Leech came up to those by which we sold, but did on the return of the samples, in the presence of Mr. M. A. Allen, place the two sets on tables and compare them carefully, and found that the cotton sampled fully up to the samples by which we sold, in which opinion we are supported by as many as a half dozen gentlemen and cotton sellers who examined the two sets of samples, but Mr. Leech declines to do anything in the premises, saying that by receiving the samples back from him we had deprived ourselves of right to claim anything of him.

In the defense Mr. Leech stated as follows:

STATEMENT OF J. B. LEECH.

On Tuesday, March 30th I went to Jones Bros.' at Mr. Jones' request, to look at cotton he had for sale; S. B. Carver was in my company at the time; Mr. Jones remarked that he did not suppose new was drawn samples as well; I asked him in what particular they would not look as well; he remarked they had been sampled two weeks or perhaps more, and that some of them were also stained and that from exposure, likely, it had bleached; I then remarked that the cotton in every other respect will come up; I suppose there is no dirty cotton in it more than is represented, he replied that it would come up in every other respect except the mill-dewing of the samples; the cotton was turned out that day and examined by Mr. Marsh, and next morning early was sampled, and Mr. Carver classed the cotton; Mr. Carver came up to the office about ten o'clock Wednesday morning and said he had ordered the cotton in question not to be marked, on account of the samples not coming up; he ordered the samples brought up to my office for my inspection before doing anything with it; the samples were brought up half an hour after, and carefully laid on the table for an inspection; Mr. Carver, Mr. Marsh and myself examined both lots carefully, and we discovered a great discrepancy; at least twenty or thirty bales of dusty cotton were there that were not represented in the original samples; I then sent for Mr. Jones to come over and look at it, and I informed him his cotton did not come up to the samples; he looked at them and said, I told you that when you bought them; I told him that I did not complain of the stain or bleaching, but the dirty cotton I objected to; he then inquired what reduction I wished made; he said he would leave the reduction to be decided by one W. A. Goodwyn; I objected to have any arbitration made as to the difference in value, because I did not want the cotton; its quality did not suit me; Mr. Jones then remarked if I did not want the cotton he would have to resell or ship it, and requested me to send the original and the new samples with the bearings to him; this I did as he requested; while the samples were being sent, Mr. Jones came back to me and remarked that he wished I would not commence any legal transaction, as it would militate against a resale of the cotton; I replied, of course I would say nothing about it; from the time Mr. Jones came to my office, it was half past eleven; I then purchased other cotton to replace the cotton returned to Mr. Jones; I returned to my office at half past three in the evening; the cotton turned out not to come from Mr. Jones and asked me what I would do about the cotton, and he would like me to go and look at it; I remarked to him that I regarded the transaction as closed, and that I had purchased other cotton to replace it, and that if I should examine the cotton again it would do no good; I had carefully examined each seperate sample and could not discover a single one of any description, and therefore did not see anything more to do with it as I regarded the matter settled when Mr. Jones agreed to take the samples and the cotton back; Mr. Jones replied very well after and requested me to look at it; I made the same reply; in addition remarked that if it had been a question whether the samples came up or not, I should have been decided in my office when the samples were brought there, because I had agreed, by him taking the samples of cotton back, that the case was settled and that I had purchased other cotton to replace it; he said if I would do nothing with it, if I was a member of the Chamber of Commerce that we would leave the matter for them to decide, which I agreed to; next morning I received a note from Mr. Jones by M. A. Allen, saying if I did not take the cotton away that he, Mr. Jones, would re-sell the cotton and charge me commission and losses, if any were made, to which I replied, verbally, that I wished nothing whatever to do with the cotton, and I thought if we were to law it would be very unprofitable to him; this evening I received another communication from Mr. Jones, asking me if I would not take the cotton at a reduction; I refused to do it, saying the matter was to be settled by the Chamber of Commerce.

DECISION.

The Committee of Arbitration, on full consideration of the statements made and testimony elicited, rendered the following decision:

The undersigned, appointed a committee by President W. H. Cherry, of the Chamber of Commerce, to arbitrate in the case of Jones Bro.'s against John B. Leech, after a careful hearing of all the testimony in the case, render the following decision:

The committee do not feel called upon to express an opinion except upon one point. The demurrer of Mr. Leech to receive the cotton upon its being decided that it did not come up to the original samples, and being called upon and having went to the office of J. B. Leech, where redrawn samples were exposed for comparison with the original, and he, (Mr. Jones) having so far acquiesced in the demurrer of Mr. Leech as to order the return of the original and redrawn samples and borings, and without having them, and then expressed his determination to Mr. Leech that he would be held responsible for his purchase, and considering the fact that before leaving he desired the purchaser to make the transaction closed, as it might prove prejudicial to the future sale of the cotton, and thereby confirming Mr. J. B. Leech in the opinion that the trade was considered closed by him, Jones Bros.' offer is any and all claims upon the purchaser, J. B. Leech.

SAM M. GATES, Chairman.
C. DICKINSON,
JNO. T. HILL.

The Courts.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—In this court, yesterday, the trial of the case of State, use, etc., J. R. Thomas, administrator, et al. vs. J. R. Mosely et al., was continued and the case given to the jury a few moments before court adjourned. This is a very old case—one which has been pending for a number of years. In 1851 a judgment was filed in the chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis by R. R. Thomas, administrator of Wade H. Turner, dec'd, against one J. R. Cosgrove, praying for and obtaining a writ of attachment against the property of said Turner, consisting of lands, negroes, etc., which the plaintiff alleged was the property of his intestate. Also for a writ of injunction to enjoin the said defendant from selling or making away with the same. Upon the execution of another bond, as required by law, the writs were issued and delivered to J. R. Mosely, then holding the office of Sheriff, who placed them in the hands of one W. D. Gillmore, his deputy, who immediately proceeded to levy upon the said property. It is alleged that Gillmore only half did his duty in executing said writs, in this: that after attaching in land and the slaves, he permitted the latter to be run off and carried beyond the confines of the State. On account of this alleged negligence the representatives of said Wade H. Turner claim to have been damaged to the extent of $15,000. Some time after this, at a final hearing of said cause, a decree was rendered in favor of complainants for the property attached, but it is alleged that the slaves who were ran off were never recovered, nor was there any settlement made in regard to them. At the March term of the Law Court, 1859, the plaintiffs instituted the above action against the said Sheriff, J. R. Mosely, and two of his securities, H. L. Gilson and W. A. Brickford, to recover the amount of damages which they claim to have sustained on account of the alleged malfeasance of the deputy for whose act the Sheriff is bound. This makes the fourth time that this suit has been tried. At one of the trials the case was decided, but was appealed to the Supreme Court, who reversed the decision and remanded the cause for another hearing.

Owing to the late hour at which the case was given to the jury they did not agree, and was discharged to report this morning.

To-day will be motion day. The motion docket will be called as usual.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The time of this Court was devoted yesterday to hearing and determining various motions and executing writs of inquiry, etc.

The judgments and orders entered are as follows:

Yerger et al. vs. Grace; judgment by default, $1,160.

Bullock vs. same; judgment by default, $1,000.

Miller vs. Kennell; judgment by default, $900.

Bond vs. Jackson; judgment by default, $50.

Plain & Co. vs. Beall et al.; judgment by default, $245 26.

Schloppich vs. Henrich; new trial granted.

To-day the Court will convene and make a final disposition of all the remaining business of the term, sign the minutes and adjourn until Tuesday next, the first day of the April term.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge* This court succeeded yesterday in empanneling a jury in the case of the State vs. Cosgrove, indicted for murder. To-day the testimony for the State will open. All witnesses in this case are notified that they must be in prompt attendance, otherwise attachments will be issued for their immediate arrest.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered yesterday in the case of the State vs. O'Hern, charged with larceny.

Sensation Hat at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Large lot of White and fancy marseilles quilts at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Spring silks and spring poplins—striped and checked, and all desirable shades, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

City and country merchants will find great inducements in prices and assortment in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes and hats, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bros.', Clay Building. 4t

The Claim Agency Business—The Law and What it Means.

The expenditure of the public money is always a proper subject of inquiry to the taxpayers.

Public duty and private interest alike demand attention for it, and when any one line of disbursements are large and alleged to be very improperly disbursed, the press, so far as we are concerned, will always point out who is responsible and look to see if their hands are clean. This is as often necessary for the condemnation of the guilty as the vindication of the innocent. It is, therefore, and because much has been rumored and printed reflecting on claim agents, *as a class*, that we have looked somewhat into the matter, and print, for the information of our readers, a law of this having been now in force, and enacted March 2d, 1867: *Laws relating to Agents' Fees on Bounty Claims of Colored Soldiers and Heirs—Joint Resolution approved March 2d, 1867.*

A Resolution in reference to the collection and payment of moneys due colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all checks and Treasury certificates to be issued in the settlement of *claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other money due to colored soldiers, sailors, following the law of Congress now in force, and enacted March 2d, 1867: Laws relating to Agents' Fees on Bounty Claims of Colored Soldiers and Heirs—Joint Resolution approved March 2d, 1867.*

A Resolution in reference to the collection and payment of moneys due colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all checks and Treasury certificates to be issued in the settlement of *claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other money due to colored soldiers, sailors, following the law of Congress* shall be paid to any person except the claimant or his or her legal representatives, if deceased; *nor shall any power of attorney, transfer, or assignment of the amount of said claims, or any part thereof, be recognized or allowed by the Secretary*, or by any officer or agent acting under him; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner, the officers and agents of the Bureau, to facilitate the payment in compliance with the scale of fees prescribed by the second section of a joint resolution approved June twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled, "Joint resolution amendatory of a joint resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and the pensions, bounties and back pensions of their heirs," approved June fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, will in every case be required and enforced; and if any attorney or agent shall, in addition to notarial fees and expenses of collection, charge, claim, or receive any payment for money loaned or advanced to any claimant, he shall be required to make oath to the date and amount of such loan or advance, and the rate of interest and expenses shall be withheld; and when the claimant shall have been properly identified, and his account is ready for settlement, the balance due shall be paid in current funds, and not in checks or drafts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all money held or disbursed under the provisions of this resolution shall be held and disbursed under the same rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF JUNE 20, 1866—SECOND SECTION. REFERRED TO ABOVE.

SEC. 2. That whenever application shall be made by any claimant for bounty, under the provisions of the joint resolutions aforesaid, by or through any agent or attorney, such agent or attorney shall hereafter be required to file with each claim his oath or affirmation that he has no interest whatever in said bounty beyond the fees for the collection of the same, which are hereby fixed and established as follows, viz: For the preparation and prosecution of claims for, and the collection and remittance of, all sums not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, the sum of five dollars; for all sums exceeding fifty and less than one hundred dollars, the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents; and for all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, ten per centum; and said fees shall include all expenses incident to the collection of said claims, except the expense of the necessary affidavits and certificates after acknowledgment, which shall be defrayed by the claimant; and any agent or attorney who shall charge directly or indirectly, in any case, a greater sum for his services in preparing and prosecuting said claims and collecting and remitting the amount due, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, and not less than one thousand dollars, and shall be forever excluded from prosecuting military or naval claims against the Government.

A careful reading of this law clearly shows its workings, while in what before 1861 were known as the "free States," the absence of a Freedmen's Bureau places the sums realized from claims in the hands of claim agent for disbursement, such is not the case in the late "slave States." Here, the money is sent directly to the Freedmen's Bureau; the claim agents get exactly the fees allowed by the law, the balance being paid the *claimant* by the Bureau officer, and there is no opportunity for swindling except by the connivance of that officer. The law is go clear and stringent, that he must be wofully ignorant who allows himself to be imposed upon. The claim agency business is illegitimate, and can be as honestly conducted as any other vocation. Dishonest men are generally found in every business, and if some of them drift into claim agencies it is not surprising. But it is unfair to charge the sins of some upon a whole class. This explanation of the bearing of the law is pertinent in view of the recent investigations here and elsewhere.

All wool cassimeres at seventy-five cents per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

King of the West Washer wash free of charge a residence of any person wishing a washing machine. 2w

Job lot of corsets at 31 each, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

At Mrs. M. C. Hunter's Southern Emporium of Fashion, 247 Main street, the ladies of Memphis and vicinity will find the finest assortment of bonnets, hats, French flowers, dress trimmings, laces, parasols, French corsets, ladies' and children's underwear and dresses, all kinds of silk, linen and marseilles, sashes, lace goods, and every article of ladies' styles ever displayed in this city. Dress-making particularly attended to. We have made dress trimming a specialty, and are sure of pleasing all. Our Spring Opening will take place on Thursday, April 1st, when everything will be exposed for inspection. 4t

Satin parasols, $3 50, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

STAPLE AND PLANTATION GOODS.—A full line always on hand at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

THE DICKENS TRAGEDY.

The Examination Yesterday—The Evidence for the Defense.

The investigation into the double murder, at the house of Mr. Thomas Dickens, was resumed yesterday in the Circuit Court room, before Justices Griffith and Hill. The court room was, as usual, crowded with spectators anxious to listen to the testimony. Owing to the great pressure on our columns yesterday morning we were under the necessity of leaving out the cross-examination on the part of the State of Mr. Wade H. Bolton, the first witness for the defense, and for the purpose of placing a full and complete narrative of this important case, we supply the omitted portion of the evidence to-day.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MAJOR H. BOLTON.

Mr. Wade H. Bolton, on being cross-examined, testified as follows: I live between eight and nineteen miles from the house of Thomas Dickens, but I have not passed his house since the year 1866; I have not been in that vicinity since Christmas; Sam. Dickens was there at that time, but Tom was absent; I did not know anything on the contrary to make us unfriendly; I have nothing against his person, but I do not like his ways.

General Sale—Have you been on speaking terms with him for the past twelve months?

Mr. Hallum—I object to the question.

The Court overruled the objection.

Witness resumed—I have not been on speaking terms with him for the past twelve months; I am sure I have not spoken to him for that length of time; Mr. Tom Dickens and another person were at my house at dinner during the year 1867; that was before the lawing commenced.

General Sale—Did you or did you not say as late as January last, or in December, 1868, that you would not mind giving $10,000 to know that the old man Dickens was dead and in hell? Did you not say this to the two brothers Humphrey's one day in your own house?

Witness—No! I did not, and whoever says so perjures himself; I live about twelve miles from the house of Patterson; I was at the party at his house; I think that while I was at the party that neither Patterson or Thompson introduced me to a stranger by the name of Inman; that was the first time I saw Inman; I saw him on two separate occasions afterwards at Davis' boarding-house on Poplar street; he was on both occasions in a crowd; Thompson is now living at Old Town, Randolph county, Arkansas; he left here two or three weeks after the shooting; he was wounded in the Chancery Court room, and lay on his back at Davis' house for some time; he was moved out to Patterson's house in order to save expense; he came to Memphis in March, a year ago; he remained at the house of Tom Dickens a short time when he first came here; he has been at my house, but never stopped there over night until long afterwards; I went to Kentucky last summer to take depositions for Mrs. Sarah H. Bolton, in her suit against W. T. White; he is the same Thompson who was in the Bolton trial in 1858; I think he was in the county a month or six weeks; when he came back he was engaged by Patterson to go to Missouri to take depositions.

General Sale—He is an expert at taking depositions, is he not?

Witness—I don't know that he is; I never saw Inman at Patterson's house till the party; I saw him once or twice since; I do not know of his having been employed by Patterson; I have stopped at Davis' house since the war when I came to the city; I have been to keno rooms with Patterson but I never played keno with him that I know of; I never knew Morgan, and never played keno at the same table with Patterson, Inman and Morgan; I could not have played with them without knowing it; it is possible that Inman might have been at the same table, but I do not remember, as I paid no attention as to who was there; Wilson lived at Dickens'; some twelve or fifteen months ago I saw him twice to know him, once by sight, and the other time I was introduced to him.

General Sale—How did you know him by sight if you never had seen him before and were never introduced to him?

Witness—Bob Thompson and I were walking together and he and the two Humphreys were on the other side of the street, and Wilson hailed Bob; after they went off Bob told me his name was Thompson; the next time I saw him was on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets; Joe Andrews introduced us to each other; I afterwards asked Andrews why he had introduced me to Wilson, for he had heard me say a hundred times that I did not want to know him; he told Andrews that Wilson would have me say one thing and make out that I said another; besides, Tom Dickens and Humphreys, and he always shun all persons who are staying at his house, and I thought that Wilson was at Dickens' house with ulterior designs.

General Sale—Did you not say you were friendly with Dickens?

Witness—I said I had nothing against him.

General Sale—Did not somebody attempt to assassinate you last summer?

Witness—Yes, there was a gun shot at me, but I don't know who did it.

General Sale—Did you not have this done by yourself, as a counter-irritant to the attempt of Mr. Dickens?

Witness—No, sir; it was dark at the time, and the shot was fired close to the weaver from the shop; I was away quickly after the shooting, through the rose-bushes; I am quite certain that I did not have the shooting done myself; I carry a pistol, and always have done so of late; I do not remember leaving any saddlebags at Appersons; I have known Mitchell several years; Patterson was in the habit of carrying his saddle-bags to Apperson's office on the 19th of February; Mitchell was there; he stopped a short time there, went away and came back again; Patterson only went to Apperson's office that day; I do not know what he came there for; he went to the post where the coats hang; the saddle-bags at Apperson's are gone; also the saddle under the chair; he does not did not say to Patterson: "You have got more saddle-bags than your share;" I did not make any such remark.

Mr. Drake, book-keeper at the bank of Messrs. Murphy & Cash was introduced at this stage of the proceedings with the checks paid in the bank during February and March.

General Sale picked out a couple, which he said he would keep for future reference; one was dated February 18th, for $200, payable to self and signed, W. H. Bolton; the other was for $300, and was dated March 21, No. 9, payable to E. C. Patterson; it was accompanied by a note for $515 85 at ninety days, made by E. C. Patterson, payable to the order of W. H. Bolton.

Mr. Bolton then resumed his evidence—I saw Inman at Davis' house, but I never spoke four words to him in my life; I never saw him except at Davis', the keno room, and Patterson's; I saw him once with Morgan; I was at Davis' with Patterson and Thompson on the 18th of February; I did not have a private conversation with Patterson, Patterson and Andrews next morning; I was in the Federal army and I was in the Confederate army during the war; I have watched him very close; we have been in peace, and our conduct has been "Let us alone" [laughter]; I would not consider a man a peaceful man who goes around all the time.

Colonel Gantt—Don't you know that there was a collision in the Chancery Court between Patterson and Dickens.

Mr. Hallum objected, and the court sustained the objection.

Witness—Patterson's neighbors are Nelson, Harding, York and others; I have heard his name associated with those of John, Tom and Zack Curlin; I have heard it traded with them; his reputation is that of a man of peace in his neighborhood; I have heard of the difficulty in the Chancery Court; I have been frequently in his neighborhood; he has been spoken of as a peaceable, quiet citizen; it is about fifteen miles from here to Patterson's house; it is five or six miles between Patterson and Dick has been on speaking terms with him for the past twelve months?

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TESTIMONY OF J. W. LOLLER.

J. W. Loller was the next witness examined, and testified as follows: I live in Shelby county, in the Fifth District; I know that Patterson was home on the night of the killing at Dickens'; I was at his house that night; I got there between daylight and dark; Patterson was there till we went to bed, between nine and ten o'clock next morning?

General Sale—What is your Christian name.

Witness—I don't understand you.

General Sale—Then what is your husband name? [Laughter.]

Witness—John Wesley; I was raised in Shelby county and have lived here ever since I was born; I saw Patterson at his own house the night the shooting took place at Dickens'; Patterson was at home when I got there; I got there between daylight and dark; I was working on the Dalton farm, which is a quarter of a mile from Patterson's; I am in the habit of going there; it was on Ike Bolton's farm; I went to Patterson's house to stay with Mrs. Hodges and Miss Bolton; Mrs. Hodges and Miss Bolton did live with Mr. Patterson might not return from the city that night; I stayed at the house that night; Mrs. Hodges was at Patterson's; I went there to remain that night, as they were not expecting Patterson to be at the house; I did not go there for the purpose of being able to prove that Patterson was at home that night; I had not seen him for a week before that night.

TESTIMONY OF W. S. HOBLIN.

W. S. Hoblin, on being sworn, testified as follows: I am a farmer and live in Shelby county, on Big Creek; I live three miles from Patterson's, and know he is a quiet, peaceable man.

DETECTIVE CONNELL.

Patrick Connell, detective, was next called, but the counsel for the defence, after consultation, declined to examine him.

Colonel Gantt and General Sale contended that they had the right to examine the witness.

Justice Hill said that he and Justice Griffith would examine the witness on the subject.

The court then adjourned till nine o'clock on Monday morning.

Country merchants wanting dry goods, examine the prices of M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, corner of Adams, before purchasing elsewhere. tf

High-colored kid gloves, all shades and all sizes, at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

Striped poplins fifty cents per yard, worth seventy-five, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Best Sprague and Merrimack spring prints, 12½c.—J. B. Loewenstine & Bros., 201 Main street, Clay Building, have the finest 4-4 genuine Almys bleached domestic, worth 20c, at 15½c. 4t

Dr. Gabbert is meeting with remarkable success in the treatment of lung and throat diseases, and will refer applicants to a number of patients in the city, who are recovering. Consultations by letter and otherwise, free. 3t

Huck towels 83 per dozen at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Brownsville—Special Term, April, 1869.

The term will begin on the 27th day of April, 1869. The first call of the docket will be peremptory. The docket will be called in the following order:

1. The unfinished business on the Law and Equity dockets of the Twelfth Circuit.

2. The unfinished business on the Memphis Law and Municipal dockets.

3. The unfinished business on the Memphis Chancery dockets.

4. The business of the other circuits, as heretofore, to-wit: Thirteenth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:05 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:20 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)	4 p.m.	5:50 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily except Sunday)	8:05 a.m.	4:35 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 272 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5 a.m.
Night Express	2 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 267½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily, except Sunday)	6:30 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 267½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 267½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....3:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at ..... 12 m.
Arrive at ..... 11:45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at ..... 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:50 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive at .....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads and all Eastern cities, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at...5:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 6:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claiborne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 9:00 a.m.
Arrive at .....

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Cherokee (semi-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 8:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1868.

In cotton, as in general merchandise, the movement was again very light to-day and as a consequence the money market was very quiet. Some of the banks reported Eastern exchange scarce, but as a general thing, the supply was equal to the demand from mercantile circles. Eastern cotton bills pass at ½@¾ discount and bankers check on New York at ¼ premium. In New Orleans exchange, rates were nominally ½@¾ discount buying and par selling.

Gold opened at 131⅞ in New York with 10 per cent. the carrying rate and a large short interest, and closed at 131⅛. Dealers here bought at 131@131⅛ and sold at 132@132⅛, but reported only a few light counter transactions.

The scrip market was very quiet and presented little of interest. Dealers were asking 77@78 for city credits but it is doubtful that any large amount could be bought at these figures. County scrip was wanted at 70@72 and was held at 74@75. The supply of police scrip was better and dealers managed to buy at 95@96, but continued to ask 98, as a general thing.

There was nothing going on in stocks or securities.

Our dispatches from New York this morning reported money stringent, but toward evening the market was much easier, so that call loans at 7 per cent. in currency were offered. Government securities were sustained by a short interest, against the lower quotation from London, and closed fairly active, London advices later in the day giving 83¾ as the quotation. Gold closed at 131½, with 7 per cent. the carrying rate against 10 per cent. in the morning, when 131¾ was the quotation. Tennessee securities exhibited a slight improvement. Sterling exchange was 107¾@107¼. Railway and express shares remained steady, though the market was bearish in tone. The Toledo Railroad is now named the Lake Shore Railroad. Closing quotations from the Stock Exchange are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	67@68
Tennessee bonds, new	64½@64¾
Bonds of 1881	115¾
5-20s of '62	117⅛
5-20s of '64	115⅝
5-20s of '65	115⅝
5-20s, new, of '65	112½
5-20s, new, of '67	112⅝
5-20s, new, of '68	112⅝
10-40 bonds	106
Pacific 6s	104¾
Wells & Fargo Express	51
American Express	40¾
Adams Express	58½
United States Express	56
Merchants' Union Express	15¾
Quicksilver	20
Canton	59
Pacific Mail	90¾
Western Union Telegraph	38
New York Central	101
Erie	—
Hudson	139½
Reading	91
Chicago and Alton	—
Chicago and Alton preferred	—
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	66¾
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	77¾
St. Paul	71¾
St. Paul preferred	80
Fort Wayne	124½
Ohio and Mississippi	28¾
Michigan Central	116
Michigan Southern	89¾
Illinois Central	136
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86¾
Cleveland and Toledo	97
Rock Island	127¾
Chicago and N. W.	84¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	94

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 23d, by Fernando Wood, of New York, to alter the mode of computing foreign money for all Government purposes, so as to compute the pound sterling at $4 86⅔ of our money, which is its real value in American gold coin (or within a mill of it), instead of $4.44.4 to the pound, as is the custom now. The present mode of computation was adopted when Congress first enacted Federal money, and specified that a dollar of such money should be equivalent to four shillings and sixpence of English coin. The coinage of the United States, however, is not, nor never has been, up to that standard of value in a dollar, and it is only perplexing and nonsensical to compute British money in that way. The custom has, however, become so thoroughly fastened upon American bankers that even if Mr. Wood's bill should become a law, so far as Government transactions are concerned, it would doubtless take a long time to get exchange dealers out of the old rut of habit.

Cotton Market.

Inquiry was better to-day, but buyers were not up with the views of sellers, and, as a consequence, operations were restricted. Offering rates were 26¾c for low middling and 27¾c for middling. A list of 116 bales strict good ordinary (river cotton) brought 26¾c, but it was nearly equal to low middling. It was taken for foreign export. We note also a sale of 65 bales good ordinary of good style at 26¼c. Aside from these sales were trifling at 26¾@27c for low middling, 27½@28c for good middling, 28⅛@28¾c for strict middling, 25⅝@26c for good ordinary, and 19@23c for inferior, and in all did not exceed 300 bales. Intelligence of a decline of ¼d in Liverpool inspired buyers with increased caution at the close.

COTTON STATEMENT,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, April 2, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1866		47
Received to-day	495	
Received previously	224,091—224,586	
		224,633
Exported to-day	995	
Exported previously	201,170—202,165	
Stock on hand and in transitu		22,251

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 75 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 32; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 148; river, 215; wagons, 25.

Exports were per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 65; river, South, 900 bales.

Increase of stock, 471 bales.

The Liverpool cotton statement, as telegraphed to-day, compares with the statement last week and that of April 3d, 1868, as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Stock	226,000	258,000	313,000
American	109,000	116,000	197,000
Afloat	450,000	417,000	262,000
American	100,000	100,000	132,000
Week's sales	61,000	85,000	163,000
To speculators	7,000	8,000	14,000
To Exporters	9,000	10,000	49,000

The case of Jones Bro.'s against John B. Leech, concerning a table of cotton bought by the defendant on the 29th ultimo, and rejected on the ground that it did not "come up" with the samples, was to-day decided by the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the defendant, as will be seen in our local columns, where full particulars are given.

A case involving advances by commission merchants was recently decided by the Supreme Court (King's county Circuit) of New York. Action was brought by Daniel H. Baldwin *et al.* against Roswell S. Borroughs *et al.*, to recover $12,591 88, with interest, on account of moneys advanced upon cotton committed to plaintiffs to sell on commission. The defendants did business under the firm name of F. B. Blanchard & Co., and were interested in the purchase and shipment abroad of 1,000 bales of cotton. It was alleged that they employed the plaintiffs as commission agents on the agreement that they were to receive 1½ per cent. of the net proceeds, and that the cotton was to be shipped to Messrs. Whitworth & Bros., Manchester, England, who had a branch establishment in Liverpool. The plaintiffs alleged that they advanced to the defendants twenty-eight thousand dollars on the cotton besides paying two hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-nine cents for marine insurance; that they received only two hundred and fifty-five bales and shipped them according to orders, the proceeds amounting to seventeen thousand two hundred and forty dollars and twenty-one cents. With the exception of four thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, received from Henry McClellan, one of the defendants, they had not been reimbursed, and there was still due them twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest. The defendants alleged that the plaintiffs had sold the cotton for about one-half its value, and that they lost fifty thousand dollars by the transaction. They therefore put in a counter-claim for damages. Verdict of plaintiff for fourteen thousand dollars, being the full amount claimed with interest.

In regard to the cotton-spinning interest in England, we find the following deplorable picture in the Liverpool *Post* of March 9th:

> The future of the cotton trade in Preston grows more gloomy every day. Partial stoppages and total cessations from work continue to increase; in fact, the losses upon some descriptions of manufactures are so great as to render any other course impossible, if utter ruin is to be averted. Some firms cling to the hope that a reduction of ten or twenty per cent. in wages may cure the evil of which all complain; but in many cases a much larger reduction —some say fifty per cent. even—would still leave the business unprofitable. Last week it was agreed that notice should be given of a general reduction of ten per cent., but even with this very many firms contemplate stopping their machinery altogether. In the case of Mr. George Smith's mill, Moor Brook, where a reduction of fifteen per cent. has been adopted, the union has made a determined effort to baffle the attempt; but, notwithstanding that effort, Mr. Smith has three hundred looms at work, and most of his spindles; and it is believed that the resistance that will be offered to the general reduction of ten per cent. will be equally futile. It is not correct that Mr. Smith's mill has been closed, and Mr. R. G. Throlfall denies that he has offered to run full time if the operative will accept a reduction of ten per cent. Indeed, trade is so bad that there is no alternative but to reduce both wages and production, and even then it will be long before Lancashire is again prosperous. The Spinners and Minder's Association has as yet received no intimation of the action of the masters. They say that some time since, it was arranged by deputation that, before anything further was done, with reference to wages—as the operatives are even now working at a reduction of five per cent. below the standard list, and been doing so since January, 1867 —deputations from the two bodies should together consider the course to be taken and that under any circumstances, Preston should be governed by the East Lancashire list of prices. They therefore now complain bitterly that the masters have come to the resolution above stated without giving them the promised interview. A meeting of the committee of the Cotton Spinners' Association is to be held this (Tuesday) evening at Preston, when the strike at Mr. Smith's mill, the contemplated reduction of ten per cent. in all branches of the trade, and the injunction of Mr. Sellers that his spinners must withdraw from the Union or leave his employ, even at the reduction of ten per cent., are all to be considered. The whole of the matters are then to be referred to the Council of the Amalgamated Trades, with a requisition that they will call a public meeting for their discussion. In consequence of the strike at Mr. Smith's mill, the Spinners' Association have now on their books one hundred and nine heads of families refused relief by the parish authorities.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, April 2, 10:35 a.m.—Cotton market very quiet, and quotations unchanged.

11:45 a.m.—Cotton market continues dull and unchanged.

1:30 p.m.—There is better feeling existing for export demand. Sales so far, 2,000 bales. Uplands 28¾c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 2, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens dull at 12¾d for middling uplands and 12¾d for Orleans. Estimated sales for day, 8,000 bales; sales for the week, 61,000 bales; sales for export, for week, 9,000 bales; sales for speculation, for week, 7,000 bales; stock on hand, 236,000 bales, of which amount 108,000 bales are American.

1 p.m.—Cotton market dull and unchanged in prices. Stock afloat is 450,000 bales, of which amount 100,000 bales are American.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE ETC—Agents prices are as follows: Sand's stock ale per hf bbl, $12; porter per hf bbl, $12; pale cream ale per hf bbl, $11 50; lager beer per hf bbl, $11 50; Scotch ale per dozen bottles, $2 25. On vessels returned $3 per hf bbl, and 25c per doz bottles allowed.

APPLES—In a small way, $7@8 per bbl for good. No choice in market.

BACON—Dull. Choice city cured are held at 17½@18c for clearsides and 14½c for shoulders, in store, but choice country cured can be had at a fraction lower. City cured shoulders, on consignment, were sold yesterday and to-day at 13¾@14c. Uncanvassed hams, 16½@19c; canvassed hams, 19@20c, according to cure and quality.

BRAN—In store, $20@28 per ton, in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—Dull at 35@40c per lb for fair to prime Western, in tubs.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal. In a small jobbing way, Rio is generally 20 to 25c and Java 28 to 30c, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Dull at $3 50@3 60 per bbl for fresh bolted and $3 65@3 75 for kiln dried, in first hands. In a small way prices are $4 75 and $4 per bbl.

CORN—Not active but steady and unchanged. We note sales of about 300 sks shelled at 73@76c. In a retail way 80c is the price.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demanded oil factories at $11@12 per ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 33 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moina (or 5 bushels at $50), $1 50 for Dunavant and $6 for Dickson.

CANDLES—Dull at 17 to 18c for star 12 os, and 24 to 25c for full weights in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady at 9 to 12c for apples and 11 to 15c for peaches.

EGGS—Market generally firm and fairly active at 20c per dozen, but a sale at 18c was reported.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. In store asking prices are $5 50@6 per bbl. for super; $6 25@7 25 for extra; $8@10 for family, and $10 50@11 50 for fancy.

GREASE—In demand at 8 to 10c per lb.

HOGS—We note a sale of 10 head at 2c gross.

HIDES—In demand, buyers paying 24 to 25c for flint, 21 to 22c for dry salted, 11 to 12c for green salted and 9½ to 10c for green.

HAY—Market quiet and unchanged, good timothy selling at $26@27 per ton, at the river. In store, timothy is retailing at $1@50 per hundred.

LIME—Dull. Cape per bbl, $1 75@2; Alabama and Tennessee, $2@2 25; Ohio river offered at river at $1 10 but held at $1 35@1 50 in store.

LARD — Dull. In bbls and tierces, 19 to 20c; in kegs, 20¼ to 21½c; in caddies, 21¼ to 22½c, in store.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Market quiet at 85 to 90c per gallon for common to choice Louisiana in bbls, and 5@10c higher in hf bbls and kegs. Cuba in grocery molasses, 70c.

NAILS—Dull at $4 75 to $4 90 per keg for tenpenny.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 25 to $1 40; do. boiled, $1 30 to $1 45; train, $1 25 to $1 50; lard, $1 75@2; lubricating, 50 to 60; patent aurora, 25c.

ONIONS—Scarce and firm at $7@7 75 per bbl, in store.

OATS—Market unchanged. We note sales of 80 sks, in store, at 67½c and 25 sks at 70c. In a retail way prices range from 75@ 80c.

PORK—Dull. In store mess is $32 50@33 and rump $27@28 per bbl, but the movement is very slow at these figurrs. Choice bulk meats are held at 16½@17c for clearsides and 13@13½c for shoulders, but there are inferior descriptions at lower prices. There is little demand for meat of any kind.

POTATOES—Peachblows dull at $2 50@2 75 per bbl in store. We note a sale of small barrels on levee at $2 25. There is no sale for seed varieties, of which we have a heavy supply. A party has been offering a lot of 500 bbls choice pinkeyes at $1 50 per bbl for two days back but can't find a buyer with nerve to relieve him. In a small way, however, pinkeyes are $3 per bbl.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50, Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg, for rifle

SUGAR—Inactive and nominal. Common to choice Louisiana, old process, 13 to 16c; yellow clarified do., 16¾ to 17½c; white clarified do. 18@18½c; hard refined, 18¾ to 19c; coffee sugars, 16 to 18c; choice Demarara, 19½ to 17c.

SALT—Market unchanged. We quote small bbls common $2 50@2 75 and large bbls $3 30@3 50. Dairy salt, small bbls, $3 50@3 75 and large $4 50@4 75.

SODA—We quote common 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

TALLOW—In demand, buyers paying 10 to 11c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged. Highwines nominally 90 to 92c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The market is inactive and presents no features of interest. W. C. Potter & Co. quote jobbing prices as follows:

Acid—Acetic, Am. U. S. P. 30c; do. Benzoic, 60c; do. Citric, $1 35; do. Tartaric, powdered, 90c.

Alum—6@7c.

Aloes—Cape, prime, 30c; do. Socotrine True, $1 15.

Ammonia, Aqu, 20°, 16c; Carb; English, in jars, 26c.

Aniseed—Italian, 40c.

Arsenic—Powdered, 12c.

Arnica—Flowers, 30c.

Arrow Root—Bermuda, 60c; do. St. Vincent, 22c.

Asafœtida—60@65c.

Balsam Copaiba—Para, $1 10; do. Tolu $1 50.

Bark—Red True, powdered, $2 10; yellow, powdered, 60c; do. Elm, 18c; do. Elm ground, 20c.

Bay Rum—Per gallon, $3 75.

Blue Vitriol—15c.

Borax—Refined, 45 to 47c.

Brimstone Roll—8 to 9c.

Bucha—Short, 40c; do. long, 65c.

Calomel—1 lb bottles, $1 15@1 25.

Camphor—Refined, $1 30@1 40.

Cantharides—Powdered, $2.

Canary Seed—10 to 18.

Cardamom Seed—Malabar, new, $4 90@5 50.

Caraway Seed—30c.

Castor Oil—Per gallon, $2 80 to $3.

Chamomile Flowers—Roman, 55 to 60c oz. German, 45@50c.

Chinoidine, P and W, 24c.

Chlorate Potassa, 65c.

Cloroform, (bottls. extra) $1 65.

Cochineal—Honduras, silvered, $1 60 to $1 65.

Colocynth, 75c.

Copperas, 3½ to 4c.

Coriander Seed, 18c.

Cream Tartar—Powdered, pure, 55@65c.

Cudbear, 40 to 45c.

Cubebs, 45c.

Epsom Salts, 8 to 9c.

Flax Seed—Ground, 10c.

Ginger—African, 24 to 26c; do. Jamaica, 42 to 46c.

Glycerine—Bowers, 95c; do. Vienna, 65c.

Gum Arabic—1st select, $1 10; do. sorts, sifted, 65c; Gum Benzoin, 75c; Gum Catechu, 22c.

Indigo—Manilla, genuine, $1 45 to $1 50.

Spanish Float, $1 65 to $1 75.

Iodide Potash—1 lb bottles, $5 50 to $5 75.

Ipecac Root—Rio, $3 to $3 10; powdered pure, $3 40 to $3 60.

Mace, $1 60@1 70.

Madder, 23c.

Morphine, P. and W. $13 50@14.

Nutmegs, $1 60@1 65.

Oil Bergamott, 99; Oil Cassia, $4 20@4 25. Oil Cloves, $4 90@5 10; Oil Lemon, $4 50@$4 80; Oil Olive, per gallon, $2 50; Oil Peppermint, $6@6 50.

Gum Opium, $22 50@23.

Peppers—Zanzibar, 40c; ground, pure, 50c. Black pepper, 42c. Pil. Hydrarg, 65c. Pimento, 38c.

Quinine, P. and W. $2 50@2 60.

Rhubarb, E. J., $3@3 25.

Castile Soap, 24 to 26c.

Sal Soda, 4 to 4½c.

Bi Carb Soda, 8 to 9c.

Sugar Lead, 50 to 55c.

Sulphur Flour, 8½ to 9c.

Memphis Dry Goods Market.

Brown Cottons—Ontark A, 4-4, 16½c; Augusta, 4-4, 16c; Portsmouth 4-4, 14c; Ashland 4-4, 10c; Graniteville R R, ⅞, 14½c; Grantsville C ¾, 12; Exeter A 4-4, 15c; Pepperell R, 4-4, 15c; Pepperell O ⅞, 14c; Pepperell N ⅞, 13c; Monadnoock 10-4 47½c; Old Colony 10-4, 42½c; Heavy Duck 30@32c.

Bleached Cottons—Lonsdale 4-4, 18c; Canoe ¾, 9½c; Hope 4-4, 16c; Androscoggin 4-4, 18c; Red Bank, 4-4, 14c; Hallnwell Q, ¾, 15; Greene ¾, 12½c; Slaterville ⅞, 12½c; Cleveland, 40½c; Colony 10-4 47½c; Allendale 10-4, 57½c; Waitham 40 inch, 18c; do. 45 inch, 20c.

Canaburg—Oakland, plaid, 12½c; Ottawa, plaid, 10½; Rapahannock, 21c; Maryland, plaid, 15c; Texas, do., 25c; Tennessee, do., 27½c; Kentucky, do., 22½c; Old Kentucky, plain, 20c; Susquehanna, do., 21¾c.

Prints—Merimac D, 18c; Pacific, 12½c; Sprargues, 12½c; Shirting, 13c; Allen, 12½c; Lancaster, 12½c; Amoskeag chintz, 12c; Amoskeag, fancy, 11½c; Arnold, 11c; Lowell, 10c; Wamsutta, 9½c; Hope, 8½c; Atlantic, 7½c.

Lawns—1200, 18c; 1400, 20c. Organdies, 25@40c.

Brown Drills—Stark A, 18½c; Augusta, 17c.

Tickings—Conestoga ex 4-4, 28c; do. ⅞, 25c; Hamilton 4-4, 27½c; Albany, 10c; Pittsfield, 12c; Hambleton, 17c.

Cottonades—Double and twisted, 45c; Ripka, 40@25c; Abercrombia, 25c; Granite, 27½c; Whittendon, 27½ to 32½c; Belgian, Patterson, 24c; York, 22c. Fancy stripes and plaid, 19 to 22½c.

Brittia—Worsted skirt braids, 75c.

Hoop Skirts—Traviata B wide tape, 20 springs, $6 50 per doz.; 25 springs, $7 50 per doz.; 30 springs, $9 per doz.

Spool Cotton—Coats' per doz., $1; Green & Daiels, 50c.

A new theater is talked of in St. Louis.

A Dubuque wood-sawyer has fallen heir to $5,000,000.

The Wabash river is higher than at any time since 1858.

One thousand laborers are wanted on the St. Paul and Superior Railroad.

The New York Anti-gambling Association has "peached" on 1,031 clerks.

Black velvet skull caps are the fashion for bald heads in Beecher's church.

The late Hon. Edward Bates was the father of seventeen children by the wife that survives him.

The Treasury Department is carrying a thousand names of clerks upon its pay-roll not authorized by law.

Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor of Austria are about to have a meeting. Some grand plot on the tapis against Bismarck!

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, March 6, 1868.

WITH the concurrence of the Finance and Improvement Committees, and Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and by direction of the Board, I will sell, for city indebtedness or cash, the following pieces of Real Estate as the property of the city. Buyers will file at this office their propositions to buy, stating amounts offered, kind of payment, etc.: House in north end of Exchange Building, long lease; Engine House and Lot, south side of Poplar street, between Main and Second streets; Lot between Washington and Popiar streets, near Orleans street, 58x98 feet, formerly part of Prunty's lot and part of country lot No. 52; and tract of 34 acres, south of the city, adjoining the property of E. Shaw and W. M. Dunn, deceased.

mar1 tf J. T. SWAYNE, Mayor pro tem.

INSURANCE.

NO EXPERIMENT!

AN ESTABLISHED FACT!

The Leading Life Company

OF THE WEST.

THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Begins the year (January 1st) 1868 with

ASSETS,

3,619,670 67!

Increased over $1,400,000 during the past year, after paying losses by death ($450,450), and Dividends 1865, 1866 and 1867, and purchased Policies ($95,000), amounting in sum total to $780,538.

Total losses by death paid since organization of the Company.

$866,250!

Total Return Dividends paid since organization of the Company,

$414,209!

Policies issued during the year 1868,

4,664!

Total number of Policies issued since organization of the Company,

14,330!

Assets and Reserve Secure and Ample for all Contingencies.

Present Annual Income,

$2,500,000!

Our past success is a guarantee for the future. Long lists of reference are easily obtained, but are no real guarantee of safety and success. The cheapest Assurance is in tried and experienced Companies.

The highest per cent. of interest West, and our present annual income (over $2,500,000), will appeal largely to those desiring Assurance as an advantage with us in the future of their policies.

Examine Our Plans and Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.

A STRICTLY MUTUAL COMPANY

With the additional security of a paid-up

Guarantee Capital of $100,000

Paying Its Own Dividends.

The most popular and advantageous form and favorable terms for Insurance presented. A loan or credit of one-third, if desired, of the premium given. Surplus distributed on the first of January each year, and dividends paid annually thereafter on the Contribution Plan.

OFFICERS.

D. A. JANUARY, - - - President
CHAS. H. PECK, - - Vice-President
WM. T. SELBY, - - - Secretary.
J. S. MILLER, - Assistant Secretary
WM. N. BENTON, - - General Agent.
WM. E. HARVEY, - - - Actuary
HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, - Consulting Actuary.
WM. M. McPHETERS, M. D., - Examining Physician.

DIRECTORS.

Oliver Garrison,	Wm. T. Selby,
Samuel Willi,	Nich. Schaffer,
Theodore Lavelle,	William T. Gay,
Chas. H. Peck,	William C. Jamison,
Gen. Thos. L. Price,	R. P. Hanenkamp,
Jules Valle,	L. H. Baker,
Geo. R. Robinson,	D. A. January,
Robert E. Carr,	Wm. J. Lewis,
John F. Thornton,	Jas. O. Carson,
David K. Ferguson,	Jacob Tamin,
	Hon. John Hogan.

J. H. McMAHON. NEWTON S. OTIS

McMAHON & OTIS,

STATE AGENTS

—FOR—

WEST TENNESSEE,

MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS

—AND—

NORTH ALABAMA,

43 MADISON STREET,

Memphis, - - - - - Tennessee

J. S. WHITE, M. D.,
W. T. IRWIN, M. D.,
Medical Directors.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

On the Thirty-First Day of December, 1868.

THE NAME

Of the Company is the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company." The Company being purely Mutual has no capital stock.

THE ASSETS

Of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank		$70,479 27
In hands of Agents and in transit		1,135 14—$1,595 41
Real Estate unincumbered		126,956 61
Bonds owned by the Company, namely—	par value	
U. S. registr'd bonds	$125,500, 5-20s	
U. S. coupon "	700, "	—125,594 00
Wisconsin	1,000, 6s	1,000 00
Accrued Interest		3,394 00— 127,980 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages being first liens on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, including ($34,319 67) Accrued Interest		1,908,852 26
Debts other wise secured—Bills receivable secured by Policies		8,227 24
Debts for premi- { new work	$298,320 19	
ums, unpaid { renewals	252,424 31-	480,744 50
Loan notes including ($71,225-90) Accrued Interest	$2,042,852 27	
Deferred yearly premiums	2,297,627 83	
Semi-annu'l and quarterly notes	5,144 85-	256,634 48- 2,260,296 75
All other securities		1,215 00
Total Assets		$4,755,419 57

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to Banks and other creditors	none
Losses adjusted and due	"
Losses adjusted and not due	"
Losses unadjusted	"
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	$23,500 00
Dividends, of surplus declared and not paid	36,153 16
All other Claims against the Company not exceeding	3,000 00
Total Liabilities	$62,685 16
The greatest amount in any one risk	$20,000 00
No rule as to the greatest amount in any one city, town, village or block.	

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, } ss.

Lester Sexton, President, and A. W. Kellogg, Secretary, of the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company," of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual Cash Assets, invested in State and United States Stocks and bonds, or in Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate, first liens on said property, and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and that they are the above described officers of the said Company.

LESTER SEXTON, President.
A. W. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of February, 1869.

EDWARD ILSLEY, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that J. S. Chapin, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.
By PLUNKETT.

J. S. CHAPIN, General Agent,

36 Union Street,

mar29 Memphis, Tennessee.

Southwestern Department.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets,

1,641,907 55.

Income for 1868,

1,119,708 65.

Dividends Paid to Policy Holders,

331,000 00.

Losses by Death,

358,285 71.

Number of Policies Issued,

14,500.

Policy holders can travel and reside in any part of the United States, at all seasons of the Year. By a Special Deposit at Albany,

The Policies of the Globe are Endorsed by the state of New York.

This is a new feature in Life Insurance. It makes the Policy equal to a National Bank Note. Death by duelling, suicide or war does not vitiate the Policy.

PLINY FREEMAN, - - - - - President.
LORING ANDREWS, - - - Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERG, 2d Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, - - - - - Secretary.

M. T. TOMLINSON. M. S. JUDAH.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,
Managers Southwestern Department,
No. 17 Madison Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROADS.

QUICK TIME EAST.

LOUISVILLE ROUTE ALWAYS AHEAD.

Spring Schedule,

COMMENCING February 15, 1869.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS ON THE

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line

Leave Memphis (city time)	4:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	5:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	3:20 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	9:25 p.m.
" Cincinnati	11:45 a.m.	12:00 a.m.
" Baltimore	5:20 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	3:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	4:30 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
" New York	7:30 p.m.	6:10 a.m.
" Boston	6:00 a.m.	5:05 p.m.

Morning Train from Memphis does not run on Sunday.

Leave Memphis (R. R. time) 5:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Nashville ..... 11:45 p.m. 6:30 a.m.

Sleeping Cars on evening train from Memphis to Louisville, and from Memphis to Nashville.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 22½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

Telegraph Office in the Ticket office, 27½ Main street.

SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
SELL HOWELL, Passenger Agent.
febdl

NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

THE

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

SHORT Route via McKenzie. The only Line running Sleeping Coaches between Memphis and Nashville. The very best and most pleasant route from Memphis and all points West and Southwest to Nashville and Middle Tennessee.

Leave Memphis (city time)	4:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Arrive at Nashville	12:50m. d.t.	6:30 a.m.

By another route passengers are compelled to change cars. Persons asking Memphis and Louisville conductors for Checks, good via McKenzie, can visit Nashville on all tickets to Louisville and the North and East without additional charge. Ask for tickets via Nashville and North-western Railroad.

Ticket Office, 25½ Main street, corner of Jefferson, and at Memphis and Louisville Depot, head of Main street.

J. W. THOMAS, Sup't.
G. LANDIS, General Agent.
W. L. DANLEY, G. T. A. mar